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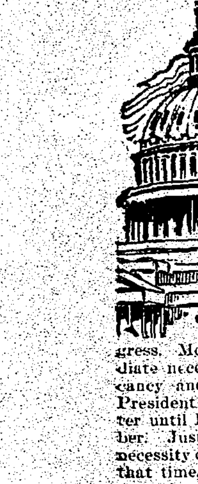
CHAT OF THE CAPITAL

SPECULATION AS TO JACKSON'S SUCCESSOR.

At Present Bissell Seems to Be the Strongest Man—Marshes of the Potomac Are Being Abolished—The Great Congressional Library.

An Early Appointment Likely.

Washington correspondence:



THERE is still a great deal of speculation as to whom the President will appoint to fill the place of the late Justice Jackson. Some people have wondered why the appointment has not already been made, but it is pointed out that there is no instance on record where a justice has been appointed during the interim between the adjournment and the reassembling of Congress. Moreover, there is really no immediate necessity for the filling of the vacancy and it is not expected that the President will seriously consider the matter until his return to this city in October. Justice Field has pointed out the necessity of the vacancy being filled about that time, as the docket of the court is several years behind. The loss of even a single member of the bench would therefore be considerably felt and for this reason the Chief Justice and some of his associates are said to have urged upon the President the advisability of filling the place as early as possible.

The thing which is thought to weigh most with the President against making an early appointment is that it might subject the justice selected to the humiliation of sitting on the bench for a short time, only to find he was a persona grata to the Senate. Until an appointment is finally made there will continue to be much guessing as to the appointment. At the present time Mr. Bissell seems to be about the strongest man, not only because of his friendship with the President, but also because of his being a New Yorker, from which State it is thought the appointment will be made. It is predicted by many that the President will follow his custom and appoint a lawyer not known to the general public. If the President intends to honor any of his Cabinet with a seat on the bench Secretary Carlisle would in all probability be the man.

Potomac Marshes.

Little by little the marshes of the Potomac, which have so long rendered Washington unhealthy, are being abolished. When the agitation for the abolition of the marshes began it was maintained that the upper marshes rendered the White House unhealthy, while those on the eastern branch performed a similar offense to the United States arsenal and navy yard. The plan which is being followed in the matter is either to put the marshes permanently under water or else to bring parts of them permanently above. That this work, although only in its infancy, has been productive of good results the death rate of Washington this summer has shown. Physicians throughout the city report that there is less malaria in the place than ever before, and they note a similar decrease in the sickness caused by marsh miasma. The improvement in the river itself is nearly completed, but that on the eastern branch is barely under way. Here the flats choke up most of the waterway and half poison the air.

The plan which Maj. Twining, the engineer, is following in this part of the river will have the effect of straightening out the navy yard channel, which now winds around like a W, while the great mud marshes will be changed into water or high land. The friends of the late Secretary Gresham always declared that the sickness which ultimately caused his death was brought about by the exhalations from the marshes near the State Department. At certain points of the wind all the air from these marshes is borne directly into the departments, and many a man owes his first sickness to Potomac malaria.

Congressional Library.

When the great Congressional library is completed members of Congress will be able to get the books they need in a less space of time than by any other system on earth. Much of this will be due to the system of shelving which is to be adopted in the library. Many months of investigation took place before the final choice of these bookcases was made. Next to the reading-room there will open out an extensive book magazine or repository filled with iron cases consisting of tiers or floors rising sixty-five feet high to the roof. These tiers were put in at this distance to obviate the necessity of using ladders. As each tier of shelves is only eight feet high it is easy to reach the topmost shelves without help of any kind. Each stack has a shelving capacity of 8,000 volumes. The librarians have also been investigating the improvements of other libraries, and on the various floors in the book stacks there will be elevators and tramways for the transportation of books.

Every kind of time-saving machinery which ingenuity can devise will be put into use to bring books to the tunnel which is to be put into operation between the Capitol and the library. Work on this has already been commenced. A trench 11,000 feet long has been dug across the Capitol park, and in it will be constructed a brick conduit six feet high and four feet wide. This conduit will connect the basement of the library building with the basement of the Capitol. Shafts will run both from the library stacks and from the Congressional floors to this tunnel.

It is proposed to run a small cable through the tunnel upon which will constantly travel carriers large enough to hold books. These will move very rapidly, and will take up and deliver the books between the two buildings. Telephone wires are to be laid in this conduit, and a member of Congress will be able to communicate his wants directly to the librarian from the cloak-rooms of either the Senate or the House. The tunnel is intended to be dry and light, so that a man can walk through it if anything goes wrong. As this book railway is only to be used to furnish members of Congress with books it is expected that two carriers will be sufficient. The smaller the number the greater the speed which can be used for the cable.

The event of the evening—sunset.

OLD VETS INVITED.

Secretary of War Asks that They Attend the Services at Chickamauga.

Secretary Lamont has issued an order outlining the official program for the dedicatory services of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. It is as follows:

"Pursuant to the act of Congress approved Dec. 15, 1894, the national dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park will take place on the 19th and 20th of September proximo. The veterans, those who have been invited, and the public will assemble at Snodgrass Hill on the battlefield of Chickamauga. At noon, Sept. 19, orations will be delivered by Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

"The exercises on the 20th will begin at noon in the city of Chattanooga. Orations will be delivered by Gen. William B. Bate, of Tennessee, and Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio. The evenings of both days will be devoted to meetings of the veterans of the armies participating in the two battles. The complete program in detail will be hereafter announced. A waterproof tent covering seats for 10,000 people will be erected in Chattanooga for the meeting of the 20th, and both night meetings.

"The participation in these dedicatory exercises has been requested of the President, of Congress, of the Supreme Court and of the heads of executive departments, and invitations to be present have been sent to the Governors of the States and their staffs. Like invitations are hereby extended to the survivors of the several armies that were engaged in the battles of Chickamauka and Chattanooga. It is obviously impracticable for the Secretary of War to issue individual invitations.

"The act does not make provisions for transportation, quarters, or entertainment. In view of the large attendance which now seems assured, it is suggested that all who expect to be present make immediate engagements for quarters. These can be secured through the Chattanooga Citizens' Executive Committee. Gen. J. S. Fullerton, chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park Commission, is designated as grand marshal of the ceremonies, and will appoint such marshals and assistants as may be required.

"The band and one battalion of the Sixth Infantry, the band and one battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, the band and one battalion of the Third Artillery—all under the command of the lieutenant colonel of the Third Artillery—will encamp on the field of Chickamauga about Sept. 1, proximo, and remain until after the ceremonies. The troops will be used in preserving order in the park and the protection of public property.

"DANIEL S. LAMONT,
"Secretary of War."

LIVES LOST IN THE STORM.

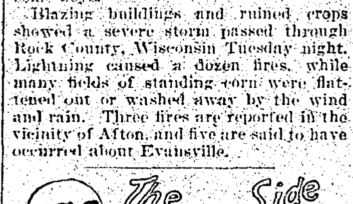
Deaths Caused by Rain, Wind and Lightning—Crops Destroyed.

A tornado, accompanied by a genuine cloudburst, swept over Bloomington, Ill., and vicinity. A ravine one mile southwest of the city adjoining Miller Park was filled with a raging torrent, which swept across and filled the valley traversed by the Morris avenue road. Two ladies of Heyworth, Mrs. Riddle and Mrs. Roberts, with their infant daughters, were driving home, and while attempting to ford the stream their horse and buggy were swept from the bridge into the whirling waters. Both the children were drowned. The women were heroically rescued by Henry Weber, who plunged into the stream after them. When the storm struck the tents of Pawnee Bill's Wild West show at the fair grounds a panic ensued, the 5,000 people rushing down from the seats.

An accident occurred on the St. Clair River, near Marysville, Mich., during a squall and rainstorm in which four persons lost their lives. A picnic was being held at Stag Island, opposite Marysville, and Mrs. Michael Derufg, Frank Derufg, her brother-in-law, and three young ladies, Miss Celia Choniski, Minnie Schvenhart and Edith Connors, rowed over early in the day. When the storm was seen coming up they started back for home, but when within 400 feet of the shore the squall struck the little craft and capsized it.

Miss Schvenhart, a girl of 15, clambered upon the boat, but the other three all got hold of Frank Derufg. For a while he held on to the upturned boat with one hand and made a heroic battle for life, but when one of the women, in her desperation, got hold of his free hand, he had to let go and all four sank. The Schvenhart girl was rescued later by some boys.

Blazing buildings and ruined crops showed a severe storm passed through Rock County, Wisconsin Tuesday night. Lightning caused a dozen fires, while many fields of standing corn were flattened out or washed away by the wind and rain. Three fires are reported in the vicinity of Afton, and five are said to have occurred about Evansville.


The Comic Side of The News

The suggestive remarks about bloomers have gone far enough. Cut them short.

Before the troops are withdrawn from Jackson's Hole we hope they will drive the correspondents back to their reservation.

A cablegram says that Nat Goodwin is having a glorious time touring England on a wheel. We are glad Nat left his skates at home.

At Greenwich, Conn., Miss Anna Mercy and Joseph Justice were married. It isn't often that the law tempers mercy with justice like that.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says that Holmes is looking thin and dejected. Well, it's enough to wear out any man to keep track of the detectives' clews in that case.

A Florida dispatch says that a picnicking party down there "was pursued the other day by a snake which in diameter resembled a beer barrel." Perhaps that's what it was.

A valued New York contemporary which says that "Mrs. Corbett has found marriage a failure" should guess again. A hundred dollars a week for life doesn't look much like a failure.

Mr. Davis, of New York, has been fined $5 and costs for selling a collar button on Sunday. If he had sold a suit of clothes probably he would have been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

KNIGHTS IN BOSTON.

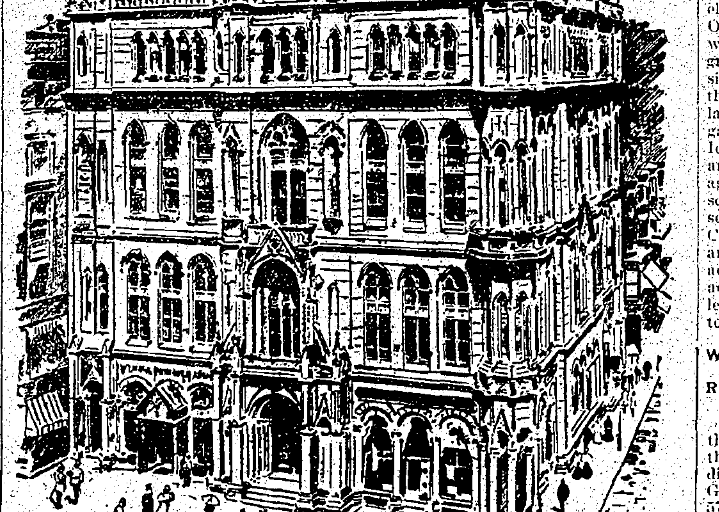
TWENTY-SIXTH GREAT TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE.

Thirty-Thousand Templars and Their Friends from All Parts of the Country—The Great Parade—A Week of Much Gayety.

Owned the Town.

Boston has had rather more than its share of great gatherings this summer. Scarcely had the Christian Endeavor cohorts departed with their banners than the Knights Templar veterans were seen rallying to the city of brains and beans to the number of 30,000, with half as many more ladies in their illustrious train.

MOST EMINENT SIR HUGH M'CURDY.



MASONIC TEMPLE, WHERE THE CONCLAVE WAS HELD.

This twenty-sixth triennial conclave of the Knights of the Temple was remarkable in more ways than one. It was the largest gathering of the kind in the history of the order. This not only means that there is financial hopefulness and prosperity in the circles to which the Sir Knights belong, but it calls attention to the fact that the great and beneficent Masonic brotherhood which has been inwoven with the most important features of our national history is experiencing a healthy and continuous growth. The fact that there are now in this country upward of 100,000 members of the order of Knights Templar alone is full of encouraging significance.

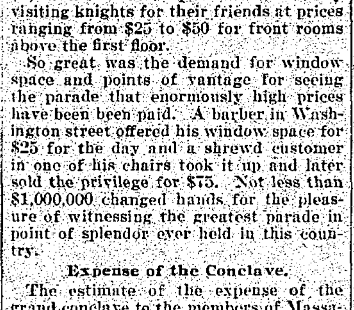
It is maintained that the Masonic fraternity, not to speak of others scarcely less influential, has done an incalculable amount of good in conserving respect for the basic principles of true religion among a class of men most likely to be prolific in scoffers. And not less important is the part played by this order in the perpetuation of patriotic sentiment throughout the Union. From the laying of the corner-stone of the national capital at Washington, a century ago, to the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Chicago, this society has played an important part in the public and semipublic events that have made up our history as a nation.

It is forty-five years since Boston has been the scene of Knights Templar grand conclave, and the members of the order in the city exerted themselves to the utmost to outdo all that have taken place since. Boston boasts of the largest commandery in the United States, and this one body appropriated $35,000 to be spent in making the guests appreciate their welcome. Even with such an example the visiting commanderies were determined not to be excelled, and though none of them expended any such sum of money, all planned to more than do their part in the festivities. Special trains were chartered from all parts of the country to carry the members of the visiting commanderies to the East, and in many instances the trips were arranged and added to so that the route included not only Boston but many other Eastern cities and points of national interest.

The Grand Parade.

The conclave was opened with a parade, which was the greatest of its kind ever held. More than 40,000 Knights Templar were in line, and fully 1,000 of these were mounted. In addition to these was the members of the Grand Encampment of the United States, as well as other high officials of the order, in carriages. The parade was commanded by Grand Master McCurdy, of the Grand Encampment, who is the head of the order.

The decorations of the city were superb, and all along the route of the parade mammoth grand stands had been erected, each artistically decorated, and it is estimated that the seating accommodations for the reviewing of the parade exceeded 150,000. The stands seated anywhere from twenty-five to 5,000 persons and were erected by the different commanderies of the city and also by private individuals for speculation. In addition to these every available window in every house along the line of march was bought up by speculators, and even the front doors were utilized for seats and sold to the highest bidder. Every available window on Dartmouth street was sold for prices varying from $15 to $30 for every front room above the first floor. Columbus avenue for its whole length was one reviewing stand, and the seats were disposed of at an average price of $3, while window space was taken by visiting knights for their friends at prices ranging from $25 to $50 for front rooms above the first floor.



FLORAL CROSS AND SHIELD ON BOSTON PUBLIC GARDEN.

So great was the demand for window space and points of vantage for seeing the parade that enormously high prices have been been paid. A barber in Washington street offered his window space for $25 for the day and a shrewd customer in one of his chairs took it up and later sold the privilege for $75. Not less than $1,000,000 changed hands for the pleasure of witnessing the greatest parade in point of splendor ever held in this country.

Expense of the Conclave.

The estimate of the expense of the grand conclave to the members of Massachusetts and Rhode Island commanderies, who are the hosts, was $350,000. In addition to this each member procured special regalia, and several thousand dollars represent the expense of badges for exchange. Every frater was supposed to carry an exchange badge; in fact, a pocket full of them, and when another frater met him on the street without the ceremony of an introduction badges were to be exchanged. In this way vast collections of badges were procured as souvenirs of the triennial meeting, and a complete collection of those worn during the week will be worth fully $1,000.

A series of receptions and social festivities were held during the convention and visiting knights were taken to view all interesting points about Boston. Many public, as well as private, buildings were elaborately decorated during the convention, and old Boston assumed an air of brightness and gayety such as she has rarely known before.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CAPTURE BOSTON.

Bishop Foley, of Detroit, the traveling companion of Cardinal Gibbons during the trip through Europe, says of Ireland that it was the impression among conservative men in that country that the factionalism in the ranks of the Irish parliamentary party had thrown back Ireland fully twenty-five years.

J. R. Brandon and his son Alonzo are in jail at St. Louis charged with counterfeiting. They were arrested in Duncan County, and in a corn crib near their house was found a complete outfit for making money, together with $175 in spurious dollars of 1891.

The Rev. Samuel Bissell died at Twinsburg, N. Y., aged 98 years. He was the oldest living graduate of Yale College, and for years had an academy at Twinsburg.

POTATO NOW IS KING.

Farmers Beginning to Realize that There Is Money in Tubers.

The potato has at last taken rank as king among the tillers of the soil. For years Secretary of Agriculture Morton has been appealing to the farmers of the United States to grow potatoes, as he believed that they would be their salvation. They have finally taken his advice, and now they are beginning to realize that they will profit by planting more ground to the tubers instead of wheat and corn. There is at all times a steady demand for them, and they are quite as staple as wheat and not subject to the fluctuations of the latter. With the low price of wheat and corn the farmers have looked about for some more profitable crop and investigation shows that the United States has never produced enough potatoes for home consumption. Thousands of bushels are bought in foreign markets every year and if there is a profit for powers abroad, with small areas to devote to the crop and the additional expense of ocean freight rates, there ought to be money in the business for the farmers in this country, who have larger tracts of land and cheaper freight rates. The imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were 3,022,578 bushels, of the value of nearly $1,250,000.

Last year 2,737,973 acres were devoted to this crop, and that was an increase over the year before of 83,000 acres. The product of 1894, on account of an unfavorable season, was 2,246,000 bushels short of the year before, notwithstanding the increased acreage. But in measuring the popularity of the potato as an article of farm product, the product is scarcely worthy of consideration, for the increase in the area of land devoted to the crop is plainly the index of its popularity. All the evidence available indicates that there are now 3,000,000 acres of potatoes growing in the United States. The fact that there has been a steadily decreasing acreage of wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn, which continues this year, is considered by the Secretary of Agriculture to indicate an increased acreage of potatoes and other substantial small products.

New York has steadily led all the other States as a potato producer. Last year 378,728 acres of land were devoted to the crop in New York, and the product, aggregating over 29,000,000 bushels, was sold for half as many million dollars. Michigan was second, with 215,270 acres and a product of over 13,000,000 bushels, which brought the growers nearly $6,000,000. Pennsylvania was third, with 206,879 acres, which produced almost the exact number of bushels produced by Michigan, though the acreage was vastly less than Michigan's. The acreage in Ohio was in round numbers the same as that in Pennsylvania, and the aggregate of the crop was the same within a few thousand bushels, showing that both Pennsylvania and Ohio raised a larger crop than Michigan with less acreage. The other big potato-growing States are Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, in the order named. Iowa had 176,605 acres last year; Kansas, 108,213. The aggregate of acreage gradually decreases from Iowa to Kansas, excepting that Illinois and Wisconsin had almost the same acreage—that is, about 166,500. While Missouri, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, South Dakota, Colorado, and a half-dozen other States are good potato growers and have a large acreage, none of them approached 100,000 acres last year, and in nearly all of them less than 50,000 acres of land was devoted to potatoes.

WHEAT CROPS OF THE WORLD.

Russia and the United States Have Nearly a Billion Bushels.

Details of the Government estimate of the wheat crops of the various countries, the total for which was stated in a recent dispatch, shows the following in bushels: Great Britain, 46,811,000; France, 301,573,000; Germany, 103,550,000; Austria, 45,392,000; Italy, 114,898,000; Belgium, 21,277,000; Spain, 86,528,000; Russia, 415,053,000; Hungary, 150,361,000; India, 237,456,000; United States, 400,017,000; Canada, 51,066,000; Roumania, 62,414,000; Bulgaria, 52,482,000; Turkey, 42,555,000; Argentine, 60,995,000; Australia, 35,746,000. The Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Scandinavia, Portugal and Greece, together, 20,502,000; Servia, 8,511,000; Chili, 18,440,000; Africa, 47,094,000; all Asia except India, 70,950,000; total, 2,402,671,000.

Notes of Current Events.

"Gen." Coxey is touring Nebraska in the interest of free silver.

S. A. Abbey, supposed to be a victim of the Denver hotel disaster, is alive at Pueblo, Col.

Alfred Paxton has been appointed receiver for the Davis Carriage Company at Cincinnati.

The Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia has finished her racing season and has gone to Cowes to dismantle, previous to lying up for the winter. She is flying forty winning flags.

Newton B. Eustis, second secretary and Mr. Alexander, counsel of the American embassy at Paris, have returned from Clairvaux, where they took down a full statement from ex-Consul Waller of his trial and conviction by the French military court at Tamatave.

The schedules in the assignment of Jesse G. Jones, the veteran lumberman, of Indianapolis, show assets of $150,323.37; liabilities, $187,021.87. The heaviest creditors are the Security Bank of Boston, $61,500; Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston, $50,000; and Eliza A. Tolman, of Minneapolis.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for Sept. 8.

Golden Text—He wholly followed the Lord God of Israel.—Josh. 14: 14.

"Caleb's Reward" is the subject of the lesson this week.—Joshua 14: 5-14.

Caleb, the intrepid, the man whom God did not forget—here is a word for him from one who believed in "The Reformer:"

"Before the monstrous wrong he sets him down—
One man against a stone walled city of sin,
For centuries those walls have been a-building;
Smooth porphyry, they slope and coldly glass
The flying storm and wheeling sun. No chink,
No crevice lets the thinnest arrow in.
He fights alone, and from the cloudy ramparts
A thousand evil faces jibe and jeer him.
Let him lie down and die, what is the right,
And where is justice in a world like this?
But, by and by, earth shakes herself impatient;
And down, in one great roar of ruin, crash
Watch tower and citadel and battlements.
When the red dust has cleared, the lonely soldier
Stands, with strange thoughts, beneath the friendly stars."

The Lord, says David, "remember all thy offerings and accept thy burnt sacrifice." And he does it. Men may forget, but God does not. No offering in his name, is lost sight of, nor burnt sacrifice is ignored. But it must be a whole burnt offering—through self-dedication. This puts us into God's hand, and once there, nothing shall pluck us away. Indeed there are two hands for the consecrated soul and we are, so to speak, covered.

There is something suggestive in the very collocation of the sentences: "As the Lord commanded Moses, so the children of Israel did, and they divided the land." Obey and conquer, do and divide.
"I will tell thee of the secret and the way,
If thou wilt obey."

This division of the land was one of the most remarkable governmental feats in all history. Fitness, taste, capacity and inborn jealousy and cupidity had all to be taken into consideration. That, by the method of the lot, every man found his rightful place can only be accounted for on the understanding that God was in the disposition of it all. "The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord."

The division of the land was, moreover, a great peace-making act. Nothing could have been better for the tranquility of Israel or for her establishment as a nation. Land in severalty is the approved policy of statecraft to-day in the pacification and improvement of a people. Satan finds mischief for idle hands. Pastors, as well as governors and parents, find it so. In this sense also, "divide and conquer."

Quoth Caleb: "Thou knowest the thing which the Lord said." The Lord loves to be reminded of his promises. And what had God said? "But my servant, Caleb, because he had another spirit with him, and hath followed me fully, him will I bring into the land where into he went." Plead the promise of God. As said the pious handmaid of the Lord, "I've His word for it, and I'm holding Him to it."

"My brethren that went up with me made the heart of the people melt." The watchman, the seer may speak a weakening or a strengthening message. There be those to-day, appointed to the outposts of Israel, who by their worldly spirit and worldly counsel make the heart of the people to melt. Thank God, however, there are still Calebs and Joshuas that see the invisible things of God and report accordingly to the uplifting of languishing Zion.

"I wholly followed the Lord my God." Whole following, simple, soulful surrender is the secret of it. Caleb was like a little child, holding fast to the father's hand, his own will lost in that of the parent. His scripture analogue is at Eph. 5: 1, which we call our Caleb text: "Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children." Affectionate children follow close. Indeed, "Caleb" means dog, and he verily, like the faithful hound, dogged his master's steps. A dog is the only animal that follows.

"As my strength was then, even so is my strength now," a notable declaration. And yet not strange. He was getting his strength from daily contact with God, whom he wholly followed and with whom are the sources of all power. Even so speaks the word: "He giveth power to the faint and to them that have no might He increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall. But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew (exchange) their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; and they shall walk and not faint."—Isa. 40: 29-31.

"I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said." Just like Caleb. He is speaking in the same language as of old. You could shut your eyes and still know, as it were, that it was Caleb that was talking. He had learned his lesson well. And now know we where he learned it—of the Lord. Over at Numbers 13: 30, forty years prior, Caleb was saying, "Let us go up at once and possess it; for we be well able to overcome it." How came he to have such confidence and assurance among his timid fellows? Here he gives us the clew: "I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said." God told him. Has he told you?

What a noble character is Caleb! He is an example of the boldness, courage and resolution that comes with whole surrender to God. Greatness in simplicity—child greatness, this is the lesson of Caleb's life.

Next Lesson—"The Cities of Refuge."—Joshua 20: 1-9.

Sunshine and Shadow.

"Till a man has learned to be happy without sunshine, and therein becomes capable of enjoying it perfectly, it is well that the shine and the shadow should be mingled, so as God only knows how to mingle them. To effect the blessedness for which God made him man must become a fellow-worker with God."—George McDonald.

If you ask a boy how his boil is, he will take off the bandage and show you.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. E. McLeod Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH — Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willits, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
M. A. BATES, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. C. WILCOX, Post Com.
H. TRUMLEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. M. E. HANSON, President.
REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
JOHN F. HUM, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

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M. SIMPSON, N. G.
J. PATTERSON, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116.—Meets alternate Friday evenings.
W. MCCULLOUGH, C. P.
S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.—Meets every Saturday evening.
A. MCKAY, Com.
WM. WOODFIELD, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MARY L. STALEY, W. M.
ADA M. GROULOFF, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.
MARIUS HANSON, C. C.
J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
S. S. CLAGGETT, C. R.
F. HARRINGTON, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com.
EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening.
GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com.
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...Low Prices.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

GREAT BOOM IN IRON.

ADVANCE HAS REACHED $8 PER TON.

Eastern Towns Rocked by an Earthquake—Trade Expands at an Abnormal Rate—Crazed Woman Cremates Herself—Inman Drowned.

Bessemer pig iron was worth Friday $17 a ton. The quotation marks a clear advance of nearly $8 a ton over the lowest figure reached during the recent depression. It is an advance of $3 within eight days. The gradual upward movement in iron and steel prices the last six months has developed into a boom of the first water. Iron and steel circles of Pittsburg are excited over the conditions and prospects. The largest concerns have orders booked covering their capacity beyond Jan. 1, and there has been no abatement in the rush of orders and inquiries for material. As things are now no combination will be necessary among the steel people to maintain prices. The demand is such that it is likely to continue drawing prices upward.

DUN & CO'S REPORT.

Warning Against Too Rapid Expansion in Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Improvement in markets and prices continues, and whereas a few months ago everybody was nursing the faintest hopes of recovery, it has now come to be the only question in what branches, if any, the rise in prices and the increase of business may go too far. A strong conservative feeling is finding expression not yet controlling the markets or industries, but warning against too rapid expansion and rise. In some directions the advance in prices clearly checks future business, but encouraging features have great power. Exports of gold continue, but are met by syndicate deposits and are expected to cease soon. Anxieties about the monetary future no longer hinder. Crop prospects, except for cotton, have somewhat improved. Important steps towards the reorganization of great railroads give hope to investors. Labor troubles are for the moment less threatening, and some of importance have been definitely settled. The industrials are not only doing better than anybody had expected, but are counting upon a great business for the rest of the year.

ACADEMY AN OLD LANDMARK.

Buffalo Theater, Burned Saturday Night, Was a Historic Pile.

The Academy of Music at Buffalo, N. Y., burned Saturday night, was erected in 1852 by Henry T. Meech, who died in 1870, since which time it has been managed by his sons, John H. and Henry L. Meech. It was originally known as the Metropolitan. It was remodeled in 1882. The sons owned the property until a year ago, when it was sold under foreclosure proceedings to a syndicate of creditors. The season had just opened. The property is worth about $250,000 and was heavily mortgaged and but half insured. It is unlikely the building will be rebuilt as a theater.

ROBERT INMAN'S BODY FOUND.

Cast Ashore by the Tide at South Beach, Staten Island.

The body of Robert W. Inman, who was drowned from his yacht Adelaide after a collision with the steamer Perseus, was found on the beach at South Beach, S. I., Friday afternoon. There was no trouble about identification, as the clothing and jewelry were fully described in the circulars spread broadcast, and there were letters in the pockets addressed to Inman. The reward of $500 is claimed by two young men named Deboise and Fisher, who are employed at a hotel on South Beach. They claim to have been the first to notice the body.

Earthquake in the East.

An earthquake shock lasting several seconds was felt in Philadelphia shortly after 6 o'clock Sunday morning. Buildings perceptibly swayed, windows clattered and banged and clocks and pictures toppled from their places. The shock was most severely felt in the suburban districts, and it is said that in one part of George's Hill, in Fairmont Park, a fissure in the earth was opened permitting the entrance of a plummet which extended down over 100 feet without touching bottom. New York and Brooklyn also felt three distinct shocks.

A Frightful Death.

The wife of Josiah Gess, a farmer living north of Columbus, Ohio, committed suicide. Soon after her husband arose she secured a can of coal oil, thoroughly saturated the bedding and her clothing, got into bed and set fire to it. She was so badly burned when found that she lived only a few hours. She was evidently insane. Gess was afraid of banks and had $500 in bills sewed up in the bed, which was burned.

Gives an Advance to 20,000 Men.

The window glass wage scale for the year, beginning Sept. 1, was settled at a conference of manufacturers and workmen at Pittsburg, Pa., the manufacturers conceding an advance over last year's scale of 7½ per cent. The settlement, which is a compromise, affects about 20,000 men.

Fierce Fighting in Africa.

There has been fierce fighting between the forces of the Congo State and the Mahdists in the district of Adda, Africa. Lieutenant Cassart and nineteen men were killed.

Atlanta Will Hear the Bell.

The city of Philadelphia received judicial consent to send the old Liberty Bell to the Atlanta Exposition. President Judge Thayer, of Common Pleas Court, delivered a decision dismissing the bill in equity recently filed by a number of prominent citizens.

China Settles with France.

Official advices received at Paris are to the effect that the Chinese Government has granted the French missions in the province of Sez-Chuen an indemnity of 4,000,000 francs.

Stop the Play to Get Married.

During a performance of the Wilbur Opera Company at Duluth, G. A. Thomas and Josie Heveron, members of the company, appeared on the stage in full dress, closely followed by a Methodist clergyman. The play was stopped long enough for them to be married.

Ties on the Track.

An attempt was made to wreck the westbound Southern Pacific train fifty miles west of Houston, Texas. The engineer discovered ties piled across the track soon enough to bring his train to a standstill without damage either to train or anybody on board.

SIX COMPANIES DISRUPTED.

Chinese Minister at Washington Takes a Hand in the Trouble.

The factional fight that has been going on for some time in Chinatown, San Francisco, between the See Yup and the Sam Yup families has culminated in the disruption of the Six Companies, the most powerful organization ever instituted by the Chinese in this country. All the efforts of Consul General Li Yung Yew and other prominent Chinamen to bring about a settlement of the differences have resulted in failure, and the Chinese Minister at Washington has announced his intention of going to San Francisco and trying his powers as a peacemaker. The secession of the See Yups from the Six Companies leaves the latter with the small end of the organization and a depleted treasury. The boycott started by the See Yups has nearly ruined the Sam Yup merchants, and if not ended soon it will cause the retirement from business of a large number of firms. The boycott is not confined to San Francisco, but is being extended to every place in the United States where Chinese reside in any number.

THE BALL PLAYERS.

Standing of the Clubs in Their Race for the Pennant.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

	P.	W.	L.	Per cent.
Baltimore	102	66	36	.647
Cleveland	111	70	41	.631
Philadelphia	104	59	45	.567
Boston	103	58	45	.563
Brooklyn	105	59	46	.562
Pittsburg	107	59	48	.551
Chicago	107	57	50	.533
Cincinnati	103	54	49	.524
New York	105	55	50	.524
Washington	97	31	66	.320
St. Louis	107	34	73	.318
Louisville	103	25	78	.243

WESTERN LEAGUE.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

	P.	W.	L.	Per cent.
Indianapolis	104	68	36	.654
Kansas City	106	63	43	.594
St. Paul	104	60	44	.577
Milwaukee	106	53	53	.500
Minneapolis	106	51	55	.481
Terre Haute	107	46	61	.430
Detroit	113	47	66	.416
Grand Rapids	107	34	73	.318

STOCKYARDS INSPECTION.

Texas Fever at Mt. Sterling Brought by Cattle from Southern Missouri.

The Illinois State Board of Live Stock Commissioners issued the following report of cattle inspection at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, during the last week:

Number cattle inspected	175
Passed in the yards	102
Held for post-mortem examination	73
Passed on post-mortem examination	26
Condemned as being unfit for food and ordered tanked	47

The board reports that an official inspection of the outbreak of Texas fever at Mount Sterling, Brown County, shows the disease to have been brought into Illinois by cattle shipped from the stockyards at St. Louis, the cattle coming from the southern portion of Missouri. Those sent to Chicago were thoroughly examined and five head of cattle were condemned with the fever upon them. The disease is under control at Brown County and no further fear is felt.

HOLMES WILL BE INDICTED.

No Attempt Will Be Made to Take Him to Indianapolis.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: Coroner Castor, of Marion County, is in possession of the premises on which the bones of young Howard Pitzel were found at Irvington. An examination of the bones by the coroner showed that the large bones which could not at first be classified are parts of the pelvis. Holmes will be indicted in this county for murder, but no effort will be made to bring him here, as evidence against him elsewhere is thought to be sufficient to convict him.

Danger in Raising but One Staple.

The recent trip of inspection of the agricultural stations in the West and Northwest, undertaken with a view to systematize methods and secure more hearty co-operation with the department, is discussed in a review by Dr. A. C. True, the director of the experiment stations office. He says: "The low prices prevailing during the last year or two, combined with the drought and other causes that have reduced the yield, have led farmers in most of the region for the first time to appreciate the necessity of more diversified agriculture instead of depending almost exclusively on the great staple crops like wheat. The stations have been making experiments with various crops, which have shown what can be best grown in different localities. Throughout the West and Northwest irrigation problems are attracting increased attention among farmers and the Government stations are making extended irrigation inquiries. There are many questions relating to the effect of irrigation on the soil and crops that remain to be solved, and some do not secure as much consideration as they deserve. Among these is the matter of using large quantities of water containing alkali salts where continued practice is very likely to seriously injure the vegetation."

Honor to Patriots.

A granite shaft in memory of the sons of Maryland that died in the battle of Long Island was dedicated Tuesday, the 119th anniversary of the victory of the British troops over the forces commanded by Gen. Washington Aug. 27, 1776. The shaft, which is the gift of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the Revolution, is placed on Lookout Hill, Prospect Park, which was drenched that day with patriot blood. Four hundred of the Maryland Regiment defended the rear of Gen. Stirling's retreating columns, and though nearly wiped out by the English fire stood their ground and saved the Colonial troops.

Lives Lost by Storm.

Wednesday afternoon terrific storms, accompanied by tremendous rainfall, swept over a wide area. At Bloomington, Ill., a buggy was caught in a ravine, during a cloudburst, and two children drowned. Pawnee Bill's Wild West tent collapsed, and 6,000 people were panic-stricken. On the St. Clair River, off Port Huron, Mich., four young people were drowned. Through Wisconsin and Iowa lightning caused many fires, and much damage was sustained by crops by wind and rain. Syracuse, N. Y., was also swept.

Yacht in a Crash.

Robert W. Inman Jr.'s sloop yacht Adelaide was run into Monday night by the iron steamboat Perseus while cruising off Norton's Point, New York. Young Inman was drowned and his guests and crew barely saved. It is said the steamer was solely to blame, and that in addition to her carelessness, no discipline prevailed aboard her.

Is Killed by a Bee Sting.

Near Hume, Mo., Walter Gibson was helping his father rob a beehive, when a bee alighted on his chin and stung him. The bee's stinger penetrated the pneumogastric nerve, and Gibson suffered excruciating pain until he died.

Annexation Talk.

Annexation will be a burning question in the next Congress, but the pivot upon which it will turn will be Cuba instead of Hawaii. Private advices received at the State Department indicate that the independence of Cuba is but a question of a short time. The news has none of the features of a surprise to our diplomatists. The inability of Spain to quell the revolution has been apparent for some time and the reason was as plainly to be seen in the fact that Gen. Campos, the Spanish military leader, lacked the support of the conservative elements of the island. The commercial interests of Cuba have not been in full sympathy with the insurrectionists for the very good reason that the character of the latter rendered their triumph and consequent rule undesirable to property-owners and the conservative and respectable element. But while witholding their sympathy from the insurrectionists the conservative residents of the island have given no support to Spain, hoping that by such non-action the Spanish Government might in time be forced by the incorrigibility of the insurgents to grant important concessions to the Cubans. These concessions were promised at the close of the last Cuban revolution, but were never carried out by Spain. They consist chiefly of a demand for a more equitable and humane system of taxation and a fair representation for Cuba in the Spanish Cortes. It is not surprising that the Cuban view of the case should enlist American sympathy in certain quarters, for it is only a reiteration of the old colonial doctrine: "No taxation without representation." The next move, it is believed, will be an appeal to the United States for annexation.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

Investigation of Chinese Massacre Being Pushed.

The Chinese Minister called at the State Department Thursday and held a conference of an hour's duration with Acting Secretary Adee and Third Assistant Secretary Rockhill concerning the progress of the investigation into the recent Chinese riots, which is now in progress. The Minister informed the department that he had received advices from the Peking authorities that the investigation was making satisfactory progress, and the Minister gave renewed assurances of the determination of the Chinese Imperial authorities to press the inquiry and to punish the perpetrators of the riots. The statement made by the Chinese Minister was in line with the information which had been received already from Minister Denby, and confirmed all that he had stated, especially as to the disposition of the Chinese national authorities to permit the fullest inquiries concerning the anti-missionary riots.

DEATH DUE TO GREED.

Colorado Miners Drown Like Rats in a Trap.

Thirteen miners in the Sleepy Hollow mine, Central City, Colo., were working Thursday afternoon in the drifts, when suddenly a torrent of water came streaming down the shaft, and, sweeping debris before it, choked up the entries and passageways, intombing the workmen. Two Italians working above were caught in the mighty rush of the flood, and, they, too were sacrificed. The season has been unprecedented in the amount of rainfall. The hills have been soaked to repletion, and the giant pumps of the big mines have had a difficult task to perform in beating down the waters. The disaster is due solely to greed of the operators. The danger was not unforeseen, but the mine is in litigation, and the operators would not spend money enough to properly equip the plant with pumping apparatus.

CAUSED THE COLLAPSE.

New York Disaster Due to Changing Concrete to Twelve Inches.

The New York coroner's jury which has been inquiring into the cause of the fall of the building in West Broadway on Aug. 8, by which fifteen workmen were killed, held that it was the changing of the concrete from eighteen to twelve inches that caused the collapse of the building. The ironwork on the pillar, while it was not of the best, he held, could not be held responsible for the disaster.

An Insane Mother's Crime.

In a fit of insanity Mrs. F. D. Beard, of Andover, N. H., who is a summer cottager at Old Orchard, Me., assaulted her daughter Josephine with an ax, and the young lady now lies in the Methodist Episcopal General Hospital, Portland, in a critical condition.

Valuable Horses Burned.

The breeding establishment at Castleton, Va., of James R. & F. P. Keene was burned to the ground. A number of valuable horses, including the imported Kallicrates and Hyderabad, perished in the flames. Loss about $70,000.

On a Footing with Men.

In the Montana Methodist conference the question of admitting women to the general conference on the same footing as men was decided in favor of the women by a vote of 34 to 4.

Abducted Little Girls.

Albert Dean, 29 years old, has been landed in jail at Hudson, Ky. He was arrested at Canaan, Conn., charged with being instrumental in attempting to abduct little girls.

Indian Agent Murdered.

It is reported that Capt. Baldwin, U. S. A., acting agent at the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache agency at Anadarko, O. T., was murdered by Indians.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.75 to $6.25; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $5.00; sheep, fair to choice, $2.50 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 59c to 61c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 39c to 41c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; potatoes, per bushel, 30c to 35c; broom corn, common growth to fine brush, 3c to 5½c per pound.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, choice light, $3.00 to $5.00; sheep, common to prime, $2.00 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, 61c to 63c; corn, No. 1 white, 36c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.00 to $6.00; hogs, $3.50 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 39c to 41c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.50 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $5.00; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $6.00; hogs, $4.00 to $5.25; sheep, $2.00 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 39c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 24c; rye, 42c to 44c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 37c to 39c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 46c.

Buffalo—Cattle, $2.50 to $6.25; hogs, $3.00 to $5.50; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 28c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 59c to 60c; corn, No. 3, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 42c; rye, No. 1, 41c to 43c; pork, mess, $9.00 to $9.50.

New York—Cattle, $3.00 to $6.25; hogs, $4.00 to $5.75; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 14c to 16c.

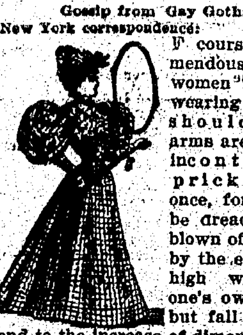
GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Restful to Wearied Womankind.

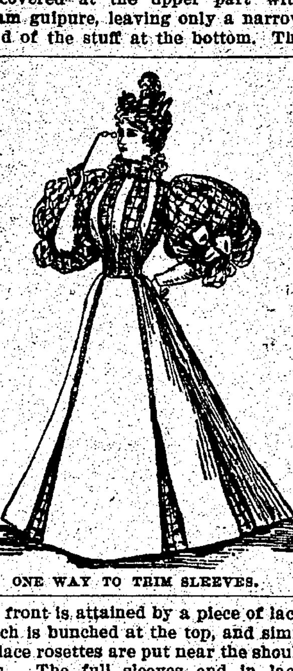
Gossip from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondence:



OF course the tremendous inflations women have been wearing about shoulders and arms are not to be incontinently pricked all at once, for it would be dreadful to be blown off the earth by the escape of a high wind from one's own sleeves, but fall brings an end to the increase of dimensions, and downward drop will be essential. The sleeve now popular that forms a puff to the elbow longer on the outside of the arm than on the inside will hold its own, and this same sleeve with a long, close-fitting fore-sleeve will be all right if it ends in a flaring turn-back cuff at the wrist.

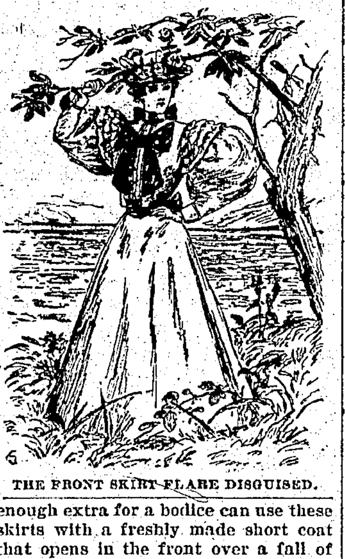
The first two sleeves shown in today's illustrations are attached to a fall gown, but there's nothing startling about their shape, which is not unlike that worn all summer. But it is a comfort to know that the size of these sleeves is the largest permissible, for that means that sleeves will from now on grow smaller, till the happy time may come again when goods enough to make a full skirt will not be required for a pair of them. Aside from its correct sleeves, this dress is a very tasteful model for autumn, and is carried out in brown and yellow checked cheviot, though any desired suiting could be used. Its plain godet skirt is lined with brown watered silk, and the fitted bodice fastens at the side and is entirely covered at the upper part with cream guipure, leaving only a narrow band of the stuff at the bottom. The bag front is attained by a piece of lace which is bunched at the top, and similar lace rosettes are put near the shoulders. The full sleeves end in lace cuffs and a band of lace gives the collar, with a rosette in back.



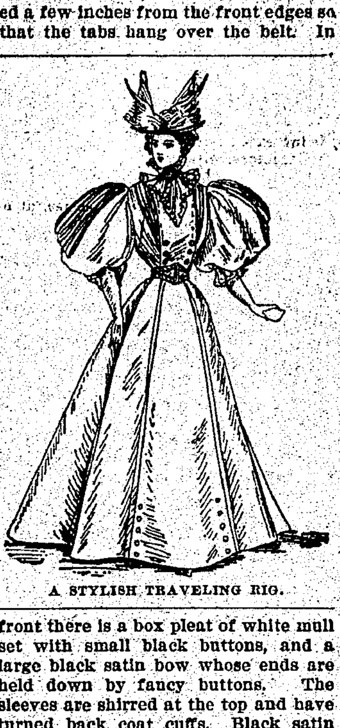
ONE WAY TO TRIM SLEEVES.

Lace isn't affected, apparently, by the change of season, and is still to be used very freely. So when the pretty dresses that are so soon to be old style are thrown or given away make sure to rip all the lace off first. Few of the devices for employing laces are entirely "out," and new places have been found for putting it on gowns. The embellishment of seams is a feature of some of the models, and skirts of the umbrella pattern have their many seams masked by narrow satin ribbons of color to contrast with the material of the gown, such ribbon being finished at the edges with closely fulled narrow lace. Just stop, amateur dressmaker, and try computing how many yards of lace can be disposed of by that idea. With that problem solved, turn to the second illustration and observe another trick of seam ornamentation. In this dress beige crepon and striped bluet taffeta are employed, and insertions of the latter show below the knees at all of the skirt seams, which above each seam is outlined by a band of galloon. This method is at first consideration less terrifying than the suggested use of fulled lace, but it complicates the making of the skirt till the home dressmaker need be wary. The bodice is not much easier, being composed of a plain crepon back and a front of alternate stripes of crepon and taffeta, the fastening being at the side. Belt and collar are of crepon, the latter trimmed with bluet chiffon rosettes, and the taffeta sleeves have crepon cuffs and beige ribbon trimming.

The skirts of to-day will do for the fall, and the wise girl who bought enough extra for a bodice can use these skirts with a freshly made short coat that opens in the front over a fall of lace. The really new model of skirt is closely like the more flaring examples worn during the past season, except that the cut is modified to give the effect of a down-pointing dip right in front. So exaggerated is this effect in some imported dresses that it really would seem the skirt was on wrong-side-to with the demi-train in front, except that there is a corresponding dip in the back. Of course, such skirts are stiffly lined to keep the front dip well forward and out from under the feet, the effect being something reminiscent of the late fenders attached to the electric cars. Both the skirts pictured above show a slight degree of this flare, but in some dresses it is carried to ungraceful extreme, and again, as in the third sketch, when the front flare is so great as to hint of awkwardness, it is disguised by carrying the flare well around to the sides. This disguises its character, too, and it is fully as well to have only a little flare and to have it right in front. The bodice of this dress is its chief novelty and is fitted at sides and back, but is slashed a few inches from the front edges so that the tabs hang over the belt. In front there is a box pleat of white mull set with small black buttons, and a large black satin bow whose ends are held down by fancy buttons. The sleeves are shirred at the top and have turned back coat cuffs. Black satin is used for the belt, and is combined with the dress goods—mauve pique—for the collar.



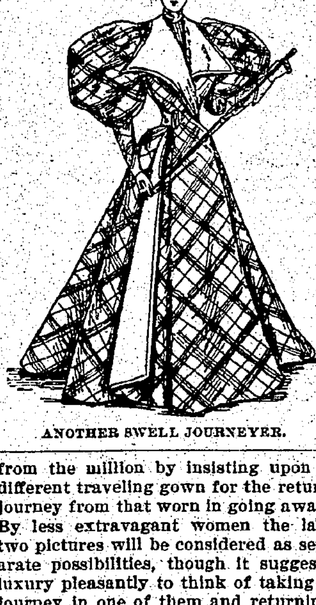
THE FRONT SKIRT-FLARE DISGUISED.



A STYLISH TRAVELING RIG.

Dust ruffles were too pretty to be discarded permanently, though it is true that they do not wear well, but that is a chief attraction of the average dainty embellishment of a gown. The very fact that these little ruffles are in such position that three ordinary wears will dim their lustre and a half-dozen ruin and make their edges ragged, gives them a sort of guarantee, when they are faultlessly crisp and bright, that the wearer either gives them no ordinary wear but is always daintily lifted out of the mud and dust and throned in a carriage, or else that a corps of efficient maids and an endless change of gowns makes the extreme of wear only once or twice for the ruffles of the skirt. The embellishment that is not only beautiful but also conveys this guarantee of wealth, leisure and attendance is sure to retain its vogue, though it be debarred for those very reasons from great popularity. So, if you are not rich and haven't a lot of maids, then make up your mind to devote yourself pretty exclusively to the welfare of your ruffles if you must have them.

As summer ended traveling dresses took on quite as great a degree of elaborateness as other gowns left behind. They became so elaborate—in some cases quite fanciful—that the design of their wearers to use them later as street dresses was plain. Meanwhile the exquisites distinguish themselves from the million by insisting upon a different traveling gown for the return journey from that worn in going away. By less extravagant women the last two pictures will be considered as separate possibilities, though it suggests luxury pleasantly to think of taking a journey in one of them and returning in the other. The first is of navy blue alpaca, and its skirt has strapped seams and is dotted in front with five buttons on each side. The fitted bodice is slashed in front to show pleated insertions of red and blue shot taffeta, and the latter are repeated on the sleeves. Its sides are gathered and the front shows a big boxpleat also trimmed with buttons. The belt may be of leather or of the dress material, and a fancy collarette of taffeta with guipure edging completes the ornamentation.



ANOTHER SWELL JOURNEYER.

The second traveling costume is even more ornate than this, being made princess of Scotch plaid with a rever of gray cloth at the right side of the skirt. The bodice has a vest and collar of the darker color seen in the plaid, and large revers, of which the right one passes around the back to form a belt and is then fastened with a buckle at the upper part of the skirt revers, making it appear as if the one were a continuance of the other. The plaid sleeves have fancy pointed cuffs of the plain goods, with stitched edges.

Another good material for the gown for home coming is corduroy in gray. If the trip be not too long, let the seams be lapped with white pique bands. The collar of the coat, the pocket pieces and the cuffs should be of white pique, too, and the soft hat of gray felt in tourist shape should have a pique band.

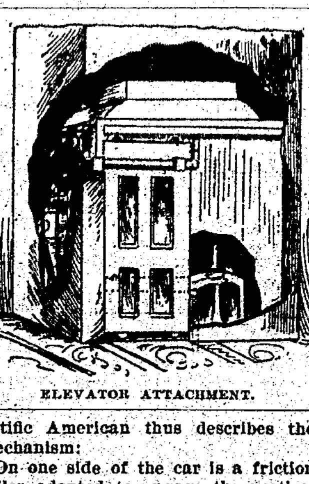
Copyright, 1895.

Lieut. Pelzer, the Belgian officer commanding the Kassi district of the Congo state, has been killed while fighting the natives.

AN ELEVATOR ATTACHMENT.

It Prevents the Door of the Car from Opening at the Wrong Time.

This device, which has been patented by an Oregon man, is intended to provide against accidents with passenger or freight elevators by preventing the door of the car from being opened except at the regular landings. The Scientific American thus describes the mechanism:



ELEVATOR ATTACHMENT.

On one side of the car is a friction roller adapted to engage the vertical arm of a bell crank lever fulcrumed on a bracket attached to one of the posts in the shaft, the other arm of the lever being pivotally connected with an arm on a horizontal shaft having a stop arm adapted to move into and out of the path of the door. This stop arm remains in the path of the door when the car is traveling between floors, but the friction roller at the side of the car, as the latter nears the landing, swings the bell crank lever to move the stop out of the way, the door to the shaft thus remaining locked when the car is away from the shaft entrance.

To prevent the starting of the car before the door is closed, a longitudinal ridge or projection on the door is adapted to engage a catch on a shaft on which is a torsion spring, and which turns in bearings on a frame secured to the car, carrying the upper part of the starting and stopping lever. The free end of the catch has lugs engaging opposite sides of the lever, which cannot be moved by the operator until the door is closed. On the lower end of the shaft on which is the catch is an arm adapted to pass into a recess in the elevator shaft near each floor, preventing the up or down movement of the car excepting upon the proper movement of the lever.

RAISING PINEAPPLES.

An Important Industry of the Bahama Islands.

The raising and shipping of pineapples in the Bahama group forms one of the prominent industries of those islands. The plants are set in rows far enough apart to admit of cultivation during the earlier stage of growth and, at maturity, fill the intervening space with attractive foliage.

A pineapple field, when the fruit is ripe, looks as if it were on fire, the scarlet of the spiked leaves, with the vivid orange yellow of the fruit, forming the color of flame. The pines begin to ripen in April, and grow to greatest perfection in a peculiar red soil that is always thin, and is found in but few districts. The plantations are on undulating ground, the highest in the Bahamas, and are skirted by mahogany, logwood and coconaut groves, overgrown with the brown love vine, and abounding in wild peas, scarlet flowered hops, and a thousand other strange blossoms, while the thrush, in his russet jacket, makes every thicket resound with melody. There are two principal varieties of the pineapple, the "scarlet" and the "sugar-loaf," the latter being considered best, and it is needless to add that the very poorest kind, picked dead ripe and eaten on the spot, is infinitely superior to any sold in northern markets.

A PINEAPPLE FIELD.

It Was His Memory.

Poor, patient Ned had been kept in again and again to learn a very simple stanza that had been easily mastered by all the rest of his class. Finally he broke down and sobbed out: "I can't do it, Miss Gray; I just can't do it. Father says it's because I have such a poor——".

"A poor what, Ned?"

"You know what it is," a glimmer of light flickering in the dear, dull little face—"the thing you forget with."

Such is memory, alas! to the most of us.—Philadelphia Times.

For Treaty Purposes Only.

In making treaties with China, each foreign country has chosen its own name. England is Ying Kwo, the flourishing country; the United States, Mei Kwo, the beautiful country; Germany, Je Kwo, the virtuous country; France, Fa Kwo, the law-abiding country; Italy, I Kwo, the country of justice; Japan is Ji Kwo, the land of the sun, but prefers to be called Ji Pen, the land of the rising sun.

"This is the season of outings," remarked Hiland, who was preparing for a vacation. "I have just come from the baseball grounds," replied Halket, "and there I gathered the impression that it is the season of innings."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

PRESIDENT OF TWO BANKS

Thought at Times He Would Have to Give Up the Fight, but Perseverance and Science Conquer His Troubles.

From the Republican, Cooperstown, N. Y.

The people of the present are traveling a pace that would surprise the good old wives and knickerbockered grandfathers of a hundred years ago. Things are not done by degrees or stages in these days, but with a rush and hurry.

This constant hurry and ever present business pressure has not been without its effect upon the nerves of the race, and every year witnesses the increase of nervous disease. Medical science, however, has been keeping abreast with the times, and from the very demands made upon it there have sprung new departures and discoveries.

A reporter recently met Mr. Philip G. Weiting, who is president of the Bank of Worcester, and of the Toledo City Bank, of Toledo, Ia., at Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., and conversation drifted to the present topic. Mr. Weiting had been a sufferer from locomotor ataxia for twenty-five years. Knowing that he had traveled far and wide in search of some beneficial treatment for his affliction, the reporter asked the president to give some facts in his own case. He responded willingly. "Yes, I suffered twenty-five years from locomotor ataxia," Mr. Weiting said, "and during all that time I was seeking some relief. Well, I found it in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Of course I have it yet, to some extent, but I'm feeling better and my legs are stronger than ever before. Why, I could scarcely walk any distance at all, and could not stand long without my knees yielding beneath my own weight. A person cannot conceive of the suffering such a state brings upon the sufferer.

"I would go to Florida every year, and visited almost every health resort in the country. I went to the Sanitarium at Iowa Falls, Iowa, and also the very best in Michigan, but they didn't do me any good. I took the full course of their baths and massage and rubbing, without receiving the least benefit. I thought I would have to give up all hope of ever curing myself. Finally I heard a good deal about Pink Pills through common report; and although, as I said, I had no faith in medicines of any kind, I was induced to try them. Well, I took several boxes without deriving any apparent benefit, but was advised to keep it up. So, when I went to Florida that year—three years ago this summer—I took a large quantity with me. After some months I stopped taking them; but my legs had become so much stronger and my ataxia had been so moderated that I could stand and walk better than I had done for years. Pink Pills did it, and you can well imagine how I feel toward them. They did what nothing else could do."

During the entire interview Mr. Weiting remained standing and evidently did not experience the slightest discomfort, in spite of the protracted period of his affliction. Although well along in years, he is still actively engaged in financial enterprises that necessitate a vast amount of mental and nervous energy. Suffice it to say he lacks neither, but makes his influence felt wherever he is known. Besides being president of the Worcester Bank, Mr. Weiting is also president of the Toledo City Bank, of Toledo, Iowa, where his advice and sound business policies are a controlling element.

His commendation of Pink Pills came unsolicited, and with the sincerity of one who feels what he says.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Wiliams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Service of Birds.

The birds do an immense amount of drudgery for man, though they sometimes reward themselves for this hard work by dainty tidbits of ripening fruit. A pair of common American robins, or thrushes, have been watched while they carried three thousand earth worms to one brood. Woodpeckers destroy eggs and larvae which would literally develop millions of destructive creatures, both in forests and orchards; and one of the most inveterate foes of the canker worm is the beautiful oriole, were it but allowed to live and hang its swinging cradle in the elm. For every wing of black and gold on a young girl's hat an apple tree is stripped of leaves and young fruit, and left brown and ugly in the summer sun, or an elm is denuded of its graceful foliage by the loathsome canker worm.

Suggestive.

Undoubtedly many talented writers have to wait long for financial success. But it is well for an ambitious author to face the question whether his failure to make a living by his pen is a result of the poor quality of his work.

A French philosopher had been much harassed by the complaints of a would-be writer whose talents were certainly not in the direction of literature.

One day the young man made a particularly discontented speech about the poverty of writers.

"Yes," rejoined the philosopher, "there are as many poor writers as there are—poor writers. Think of it, my friend."

And his friend thought of it clearly enough to adopt another profession.

Rightly Named.

Wife—What do you think of my new walking dress, Charlie?

Husband—Should think there was room for quite an extended promenade in the sleeves alone.—Boston Transcript.

Absence lessens small passions and increases great ones—as the wind extinguishes the taper and kindness the burning dwelling.

When we read we fancy we must be martyrs; when we come to act we cannot bear a provoking word.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

An Atlanta paper remarks coyly that "it never is necessary to steal a kiss in Georgia." This looks like a regular give-away.

The price of coal, we believe, is about the only thing in the whole range of nature which contracts with heat and expands with cold.

"Is the new woman kissable at all?" asks the Syracuse Post. And yet, Syracuse claims to be an up-to-date, modern, civilized, progressive town.

According to Bishop McKim the Japanese have 8,000,000 gods. This great number is due, no doubt, to the fact that they have no "Bob" Ingersoll.

A man in Philadelphia is said to have actually kicked himself to death the other day. Probably he was a stranger who hadn't enough money to pay for a railway ticket.

Of course Frances E. Willard is not going to get married. Imagine her sitting up waiting for her husband to come home from "the lodge." Also imagine her husband coming home.

Nine young women in London advertise for "elegant apartments, with convenient rooms for bicycles, and neither cats nor men in the neighborhood." Under the new regime are cats and men to become extinct?

The State veterinarian surgeon of Iowa finds by chemical analysis that a good deal of the milk furnished in that State contains tuberculosis. Increasing the proportion of chalk appears to have no effect on the tubercles. They seem to thrive on it.

Mark Twain has been offered $10,000 for twenty lectures. This is pretty high, but it will be remembered that "Baby Bunting" Arbuckle paid $50,000 for a few old letters a while ago, and he wasn't particularly desirous of having them printed, either.

Taylor, the Dakota defaulter, has received a sentence of five years. He confessed to having stolen $300,000 from the taxpayers. He gets one year for each $60,000 of his thefts, and that will be reduced by "good conduct." This is a miniature judgment for a colossal crime.

The Colorado millionaire who has discovered a vein of sylvanite "running $140,000 to the ton" is indeed to be congratulated. Sylvanite of highest grade is 85 per cent. silver, with a possibility of carrying some gold. A ton of pure silver at present market quotations is worth a little less than $20,000. It is this fact that makes the discovery of a vein chock full of $140,000 tons a remarkable circumstance in the world of science as well as of mining, contributing also, it may be, to the world of fiction.

Tesla is reported to be laboring on the idea that it is possible to produce in our atmosphere vibrations similar to those which cause the sunlight, and thus obtain an artificial light as intense as that which comes from the sun, but with no danger of obstruction from the clouds. He says that sunlight is produced by 500 millions of millions of vibrations per second in our atmosphere, and in order to produce the same kind of light it will be necessary to induce by machinery an equal number of vibrations. He does not give an intimation of the way in which this is to be done, and probably does not know it himself yet. But he says he has succeeded up to a certain point, and is still at work on the task.

The Japanese laborer is moving rapidly eastward and is competing with the Chinese laborer in work that requires merely strength and endurance. Some time ago Japanese were substituted for Chinese as section hands on the Oregon Short Line. Now the Japanese are bidding for work on the roadbed of the Rio Grande Western. The bid, which is made through a corporation known as the Oriental Protective Company, offers to maintain the roadway in condition for less money than is now paid to the Chinese for the same work. The system of contracts of servitude for both Chinese and Japanese is undoubtedly similar, but the Japanese will work for a lesser wage than his defeated foe of the mainland. An unskilled and uneducated laborer has been represented as a force equal to one bucket of water and one bucket of coal. The Japanese buckets seem to hold a little more water and a little more coal than the Chinese.

The hot-headed, impulsive people of France never will cease to bear malice toward Germany for the trouncing they got in 1870. Paris is full of somber reminders of this affair so disastrous to France, but somehow these peculiar people enjoy the idea of having their animosities continually stirred up, though there is not much hope that they can ever retaliate. The draped statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde and the fence around the Arc de Triomphe (polluted since the Prussian army marched through it) are prominent reminders to all visitors of the weakness of France. A few weeks ago a writer in an agricultural paper in Paris said: "More sheep are coming from Africa than ever before, and it is gratifying to notice that the quality is getting better year by year. It is sincerely hoped that the day will soon come when the consumption of mutton in Paris will no longer be dependent on supplies coming from Prussia."

It has been a notorious and shameful commentary upon English journalism that the British papers have never given American current history and American current opinion the dignity and attention that they deserve, even from a newspaper point of view. Whether it is insular prejudice, provincial lack of comprehension or want of enterprise, the most ridiculous mistakes regarding us and our happenings are to be seen in the British papers. Not so with the journals of the United States. Their foreign news is so accurate and extensive that it arouses the admiration and wonder of our contemporaries across the sea. Think of the New York World publishing a detailed account of the loss of the Victoria before the London papers knew anything of it. Think of London's being compelled to come to the same newspaper for definite information regarding the Chinese massacres. Yet such was the fact in each case.

That the threatened uprising of the Indians at Jackson's Hole did not develop into a massacre is not due to the consideration of the white men. Reports which seem to be authentic relate that the Indians, absent from their reservation on passes granted by the government agent, were hunting elk on public land, in accordance with rights granted them by treaty. In the early morning, while in camp, they were surrounded by a band of white men, a constable and his posse, disarmed and marched off as prisoners. Fearing injury or death, they made a dash for liberty and one Indian was killed while a white man held his horse by the bridle, and another was wounded. Those who escaped went as fast as they could to the reservation. This is the whole story. The only other point is that the State law of Wyoming prohibits the shooting of elk at this time of the year, while the treaty with the Bannocks grants them the privilege of shooting over government land, no mention being made of local legislation, Statehood having been far in the future of Wyoming when the convention was made with the Indians. General John M. Schofield, the commanding general of the army of the United States, says frankly: "There is no doubt the frontier whites were the cause of the whole thing. The whites wanted the whole game country themselves, and when they found those Bannocks there they arrested them. The Indians tried to escape and were killed. I am convinced that the Indians never intended retaliation." In truth, the Indians wanted merely protection. If the State law should supersede the treaty the Indians should have been informed by the government agent. In any aspect the shooting of the Indians, seeking only to get back to their reservation, was totally unjustified.

The boiler explosion and fire in the Gumry Hotel, at Denver, was one of the most fatal accidents that have occurred on land in several years past. The building collapsed as the result of an explosion, and many persons were buried in the ruins. By far the greater number of these were killed instantly, and, with the exception of a few who were rescued, the rest were slowly burned to death. About twenty persons lost their lives. The loss of life and property was increased by the interference of electric wires. They obstructed the firemen. This is only one of many instances of inconvenience arising from electric wires strung above ground in the cities, and it ought to furnish another argument for placing all such wires underground. There has been no lack of arguments thus far, but they have not been effectual to put the wires where they belong. To the more simple telegraph and telephone wires of a few years ago we now have added the cables which carry far more powerful currents for electric lighting and trolley wires for the transmission of motor force to street railway systems, and all are very much in the way when a big fire is to be dealt with. As usual, the cause of the explosion must be set down to carelessness, which in this instance appears to have been criminal. The engineer, who is only 17 years old, and therefore too young to warrant him with having so grave a responsibility, is stated to have been drunk when he went on "duty," and to have been in the habit of neglecting his work. It is said he turned a large quantity of cold water into the boilers and then left the building before the explosion occurred. The truth or falsehood of these statements must be made the subject of a searching investigation, and if criminal carelessness be proven it must be punished. The explosion also emphasizes the danger of putting steam boilers in the basements of large buildings, where an explosion necessarily will sacrifice many lives. It is a risk that ought not to be assumed, and probably one that will be avoided in well-constructed buildings in the future.

First Bloomers in Houston.

Lightly she tripped down stairs, almost as noiselessly as if unshod, and stood upon the last step watching a man move a bicycle from the entrance of a staircase and place another within her reach. She glided to the edge of the sidewalk, mounted the wheel, and he followed. Just then a voice from a group of men said: "Look at that!" All turned their eyes in the direction indicated and beheld a young woman wearing bloomers, a cap, blouse waist closely fitting, black stockings and a pair of wheeling slippers. It was the first of her sex seen on the streets of Houston in bloomers riding a bicycle, and to say it created a sensation is drawing it mildly. From both sides of the street men stopped and looked and exclaimed, "Well!" But nobody had a chance to tell of it as news on the street afterward, because everybody seemed to have seen it. No sooner would one start out by saying, "I saw something just now that——" when the other fellow would break in, "Yes, I saw it, too." It created a genuine sensation along the street and was the talk of gossips most of the evening, and many watched for the lady's return, but some had to give it up, as they hadn't the time.—Galveston News.

Storage Battery Cars Successful.

Not much has been heard lately of the storage battery car, but it has not been abandoned by any means. The Madison avenue line, in New York, is about to use it in an improved form. In their new cars the battery will not be carried in the cars but on a detachable truck underneath. Three storage battery lines are running in Paris and one in Birmingham, and the system has been found entirely satisfactory in power and economy. One of the European cars runs seventy miles on one charge of battery and tows an ordinary car, giving in all seats for 100 passengers.

A barbecue is the same thing as a picnic, except that people eat half-roasted beef instead of fried chicken.

It is the dentist who can do tooth things at once.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Compilation of School Law Changes Made by the Last Legislature—Some Are of Vital Importance—Alleged Death-bed Confession.

Changes in School Laws.

The Legislature of 1895 passed no less than eleven bills which are of general interest to the school officers and teachers of the State, while some of them are of vital importance. The seven new amendments to the primary school law make the following changes:

Qualified voters at school meetings must be citizens of the United States.

Persons qualified to vote on questions involving the raising of money by a tax must own property that is assessed for school taxes.

The minimum length of the school year is increased from three to five months.

Directors, without the action of the voters, may purchase necessary appendages, such as maps, globes, dictionaries, charts, library case and other accessories, at not to exceed certain prices.

The Township Board cannot now use library money for general school purposes.

The oath which challenged voters are required to take before being allowed to vote is changed.

Allows districts to now pay $10 for dictionaries, instead of $8.

The Redfern bill makes six changes in the law regarding teachers. They are as follows:

Examiner must now have been a teacher of at least nine months' experience and the holder of at least a third grade certificate.

In addition to the qualifications formerly required of the Commissioner, he must have had twelve months' experience in teaching.

Teachers' examinations for county certificates will now be held on uniform dates in all counties of the State.

No certificate can legally be granted to persons 21 years of age and over who are not citizens of the United States.

The clause in the former law which forbade commissioners and examiners from having an interest in summer normal schools was stricken out.

City teachers must be legally qualified. Examinations must be conducted by authority of the Board of Education in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Act No. 73 authorizes the State Board of Education to indorse certificates granted in other States.

Act No. 101 requires commissioners to examine candidates for admission to the Agricultural College.

Act No. 56 makes it the duty of school officers to provide a flag and flagstaff to every schoolhouse.

Act No. 131 provides that the tuition shall not exceed the average cost per capita more than 15 per cent. It also provides that children supported in county houses shall be admitted to the school nearest the county house, the county paying the tuition.

Act No. 143 provides for teaching the modes by which dangerous communicable diseases are spread and the means of prevention.

Act No. 95 is the new compulsory school law, and its chief features are as follows: The school age for compulsory attendance is from 8 to 14 throughout the State and from 7 to 16 in cities, and at least four months' attendance is required. The only pupils who are exempt are those who attend private schools, those who have already acquired the ordinary branches, those who are physically unable to attend and pupils living more than two miles from school. Parents must send their children to school at least eight half days in each week, and failure to comply is punishable by fine or imprisonment. Habitual truants, children who do not and will not attend school, are now classed as juvenile disorderly persons, and as a last resort may be committed to the public schools at Adrian or Lansing.

Short State Items.

Peaches are a good crop around Otter Lake, but late apples are a failure.

Hewitt & Co., Ypsilanti, were closed up by virtue of three chattel mortgages held by Eastern men.

Cheboygan expects to have a new hoop factory before snow flies. Timber is being sawed for the same.

Dr. W. G. Johnson, of Muskegon, makes affidavit that he has two tomatoes in his garden, one fifteen inches in circumference, the other thirteen and a half, and both still green and growing.

Robert Allen, a Berrien County horseman, lost two valuable horses by the animals becoming entangled in a barb wire fence.

The man who talks last always has the best chance. G. C. Chilson, of Maple Rapids, thrashed 304 bushels of oats from four acres.

Grand Marais has bonded itself for $5,000 to build the best school house in Alger County. The village has just completed a $6,000 water works system.

Somebody stole the machinery and engine belonging to Louis Sands' launch, at Manistee, rendering it useless. The machinery was afterward found in the lake, where the thieves had thrown it.

Rev. O. D. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dalles, Ore., is in Saginaw in custody of Detective Parker Owens. He is wanted on a charge of operating a land swindle. Taylor has been an esteemed minister at Dalles for the last ten years. On several occasions during his charge at that place he has spent his vacations in the East, during which time he came to Saginaw and interested many citizens in Western land schemes. Taylor is described as a very smooth talker, and it is thought he persuaded no fewer than fifty persons to invest. The amount secured from each person varied from $500 to $1,000, and will aggregate $50,000.

F. J. Merriam, manager of the Gladstone company, has returned from Minneapolis and reports that negotiations are about closed for the location of two large tanneries.

A Saginaw seed house has already taken in 3,000 bushels of peas from Saginaw and Midland farmers, and expects to take in 8,000 more. The prices range from $1 to $2 a bushel.

George Todd and Joseph Hunter, colored waiters at St. Joseph, fought with potato mashers and dirks. Hunter was stabbed and seriously wounded; Todd's head is mashed. Todd is in jail.

The 3-year-old son of Philip Alsombrack, of Owosso, met a horrible death by being crushed beneath the wheels of a heavy truck.

The bones of a young man were found in a jungle near Greenland station. Scraps of clothing were picked up, showing that the deceased wore blue drilling overalls and cotton underclothes. A closed jackknife lay by the skull. The man's flesh, as well as the boots, had been eaten by animals. The remains are probably those of Frank Carlson, who disappeared last November while working at a logging dam. It is believed he lost his way while drunk and perished in the

An Ann Arbor man is under arrest for stealing a baby cab. The baby escaped.

The North Star postoffice was robbed of $22.75, a lot of stamps and considerable merchandise.

Frederich F. Rech, of Detroit, aged 73 years and afflicted with an incurable malady, cut his throat.

A law suit over a $2 pig has already cost two Berrien County farmers over $800, and the end is not yet.

C. L. Campbell, who lives near Pinckney, has three acres of ensilage corn which stands on an average of ten feet high.

The Postoffice Department has allowed the postmaster at Grand Rapids $25,012 for clerk hire for the current fiscal year, an increase of $600 over last year.

Miss Mabel Greer, daughter of a Pine Lake farmer, painted the farm house and windmill derrick two coats. She did a complete job and doesn't wear bloomers, either.

James McGibbon, of Saginaw, burned sulphur in every room of his house to destroy diphtheria germs. He destroyed the germs all right, and nearly destroyed the house.

Whitmore Lake, owing to the dry weather and the pulling out of many big fish by Ann Arbor fishermen, is six feet lower this season than it was ever before known to be.

Ex-Sheriff Galigan, of Kalamazoo County, now at Woodland, has a spaniel which regularly goes to the morning train for his newspaper, and never fails to return with it.

A Manistique man recently set out 10,000 celery plants, and before night a herd of grasshoppers had braced their nerves on 6,000 of them. The hopper is a bird of some sense.

Seventy-seven babies were entered at the Dryden baby show and seventy-four mothers were mad as hatters because the stupid judges gave the prizes to homelier babes than theirs.

Benton Harbor local officials are stringently enforcing the ordinance prohibiting the leaving of horses unhitched in the streets, and several prominent citizens were among the first to suffer.

William Schmidt, who has been wanted for Virginia authorities for some time for stealing the running horse Rieff, and who was arrested at Saginaw, got out of prison through the carelessness of the jailer and made good his escape.

Mrs. Philip Schuermann, wife of the manager of the C. Schuermann Brewing Company, left the residence of John Nelson in West Houghton at 9 o'clock the other night to walk home, a distance of less than two miles. Since then absolutely no trace of her whereabouts has been found and foul play is feared.

The meanest man on earth makes his home in St. Joseph. Eugene Shuart recently committed suicide. He carried an insurance policy of $1,000 in the Maccabees, made payable to his wife, who was left destitute with two small children. This man endeavored to prevent the payment of $1,000 to Mrs. Shuart by writing an anonymous letter to the lodge, stating that the dead man was a common drunkard, and the insurance should not be paid on that account. The Maccabees are terribly indignant.

All of the Moliter murderers, whose trial occurred two years ago, eighteen years after the crime was committed, except W. Repke, whose confession secured all the convictions, have petitioned for a pardon. They allege that the State resorted to fraud in the evidence, while Repke makes affidavit that the testimony he gave at the trial was false and that officers forced him to give it by threatening him with prosecution if he failed to stick to his confession. He was prosecuted nevertheless. All the convicts are serving life sentences.

In a secluded spot about two miles from St. Joseph near the river bank the body of a man was found lying on his back under a clump of bushes with a 38-caliber revolver lying by his side and a bullet hole in his left temple. Two shells in the revolver were empty. He was dressed in a fine suit of black clothes, wore a Fedora hat and fine shoes. He was about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high and weighed 150 pounds. It is the general belief that the man was murdered and put there with the pistol by his side to cause suspicions of suicide. Only 25 cents and some keys and other small things were found on his person.

Farmers and business men of Evart recently decided to mend what is known as the Quarter Line road, and two days' work was put upon it. The business men sent men and teams with supplies for the dinner, the farmers came with wagons, tools and teams and the way the gravel was hustled on the road was a caution. One driver, with four men to load, drew fifty loads in one day or a load every eight minutes. At least $200 worth of work was done on the road. The farmers' wives got up the dinner; and while it was at first intended to work but one day, the dinner was so good and the results of the work so satisfactory that all hands turned in for another day.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Pattengill, in his annual report, disapproves emphatically of the employment as teachers of persons who are not United States citizens. In regard to free text books, he says that in the State there are 350 districts where they are supplied to pupils, and in these districts it is claimed that better work is possible with the system. The following statistics are of general interest: Enrollment in graded schools, 258,799; enrollment in ungraded schools, 210,200; estimated pupils in select schools, 44,842; teachers in the graded schools, 5,262; teachers in the ungraded schools, 6,563; men in graded schools, 793; women in graded schools, 4,654; men in ungraded schools, 2,681; women in ungraded schools, 8,057; aggregate wages paid all teachers, $3,895,264.19; average monthly wages of men in graded schools, $79.12; monthly wages of women in ungraded schools, $31.53; monthly wages of women in graded schools, $43.24; monthly wages of women in ungraded schools, $25.74; number of teachers holding normal certificates, 498; whole number of legally qualified teachers, 116,777; frame school houses, 5,987; brick school houses, 1,361; stone school houses, 74; estimated value of all school property, $16,584,399.

A Fentonville man punctured his tire fifteen miles away from home. He had no repair kit, but remembering how his father used to stretch boots he borrowed some oats from a farmer, moistened them, removed the inner tube, filled the tire with oats and rode safely home.

Frankenmuth people celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their village by holding religious services, concerts, a big parade, in which all the industries were represented on floats, and giving picnics, races, games and fireworks. Thousands were present from various parts of the State.

J. C. Brazee, of Manton, grew a large field of peas this year, to supplement his short hay crop, considering them a good substitute. Horses, he declares, eat the vines with much relish and thrive as well as if fed on good timothy hay. He gathers the crop while the peas and vines are still green, after the peas are full grown.

The late fruits near St. Joseph are not so badly damaged by the frost as was supposed, pears standing it the best of all. They will be the largest crop ever seen in that vicinity. Two hundred and sixty barrels of pears were shipped by one man from his farm the other day. The fruit is large and is not shriveled up by the drought like some of the other fruit.

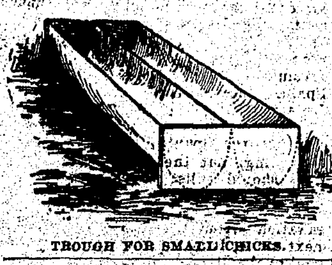
ALL ABOUT THE FARM

SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO RURAL READERS.

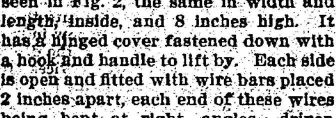
Number of Cows a Farm Will Keep—Women Make Successful Bee Raisers—Trough for Poultry—Tethering Horses and Cattle.

Improved Feed Trough for Poultry.

Soft poultry food thrown on the ground or on a board is quickly trampled and befouled so that it is unfit to eat. Placing it in a shallow pan or trough helps the matter little, if any. The best way of feeding is to use covered pans or troughs which permit poultry to obtain the food and at the same time keep them out of it with their feet. For small chicks, a double trough is made of tin as shown in Fig. 1. It is 28 inches long and 3 inches wide, each half being 2 inches wide and 1½ inches deep, with square ends soldered on. Tin is best as it is easily washed and kept clean. This trough is set inside of the box, seen in Fig. 2, the same in width and length, inside, and 8 inches high. It has a hinged cover fastened down with a hook and handle to lift by. Each side is open and fitted with wire bars placed 2 inches apart, each end of these wires being bent at right angles, driven through the strips of wood and clinched. The food is placed in the trough by raising the cover of the box. A tight cover is necessary to protect the food when they jump on the box and make a roost of it, which they are certain to do. Feed at one time only what will be eaten clean and keep the trough well washed. Nothing is more productive of mouth, throat and bowel diseases in chicks than soured and musty food or a filthy feed trough.—Farm and Home.



TROUGH FOR SMALL CHICKS.



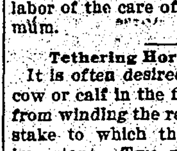
BOX FOR TROUGHS.

Cows a Farm Will Keep.

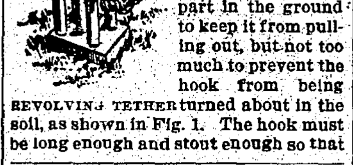
The number of cows that may be profitably kept on an eighty-acre farm, for instance, depends upon the extent to which one wishes to make the dairy business a specialty. The number is only limited to a cow to an acre where the business is crowded, but I would not deem it advisable for a beginner to start in with more than fifteen or twenty cows. This number will warrant a person in the necessary expenditure of means in preparing stables and dairy and necessary appliances for butter-making. A silo is regarded by many as one of the first necessities, and I have no doubt that the silo is an economic method of preparing food, although I have had no experience with one. I put a power and feed cutter on my barn floor and a feed mill in an adjoining building and fed all feed dry. The daily rations consisted of fine cut stalks for bulk food and a mixture of ground feed, corn and oats, with bran and oil meal. The result was very satisfactory. Pure water slightly warmed in winter was always on tap, and regarded as a strict necessity. With the number of cows mentioned a separator may be profitably employed and reduce the labor of the care of the milk to a minimum.

Tethering Horses and Cattle.

It is often desired to tether a horse, cow or calf in the field. To keep them from winding the rope about the bar or stake to which they are attached is important. Two methods are shown herewith. A long, stout, iron hook may be pressed down into the turf, there being just curve enough in the part in the ground to keep it from pulling out, but not too much to prevent the hook from being turned about in the soil, as shown in Fig. 1. The hook must be long enough and stout enough so that it will not pull out through the turf. The device illustrated in Fig. 2 needs little explanation. The wooden affair that slips down over the iron bar, and that turns freely about it, must be of hard wood and short enough to stand the strain upon it. The pieces of plank may be bound with hoop iron around the edges for added strength. Even if the rope gets wound about this it will rewind when the animal pulls upon it.—American Agriculturist.



REVOLVING TETHER



HOOK TETHER.

Turnips for Sheep.

Turnips are sometimes grown on stubble land, as a catch crop for sheep, by broadcasting the seed. After the turnips are ready the sheep are turned on the land, and consume not only the turnips, but the young weeds. While it is not the most profitable way to produce turnips, yet it is claimed for the method that the only expense is to plow and harrow the land and the cost of the seed, no other cultivation being given.

Cottonseed Meal for Butter.

Prof. A. Soule, of Texas, thus summarizes the effect of cotton seed meal on the butter: Cotton seed and its products increase and maintain the milk flow. It maintains the per cent. of fat in the milk. It enables churning to be done at higher temperature, thus largely taking the place of ice. Renders the butter harder to color, salt evenly and print satisfactorily. Gives the butter a more greasy appearance, a stiff, waxy consistence, and a flat and somewhat tallowy taste. These defects, however, are not marked, and have been highly exaggerated by many, and since cotton seed and its products are so cheap and valuable as food for dairy cattle, it is poor economy not to use it more freely.

Bees on the Farm.

What farmers are looking for to-day is something that will yield an income outside of their farm. Bees would make quite an item in the income of the farmer, and would be received from what is going to waste every year. Many an article could be bought with the honey for the bees. Honey can be readily sold in any market at thirteen to eighteen cents per pound.

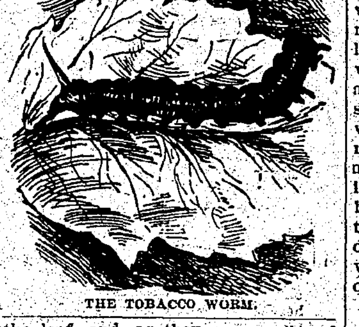
Do not start on a large scale, but let your apiary grow. Start with about four or six swarms the first season, says Farm News. You may lose some skips, but you must expect loss. Bees will die as well as horses or cattle, but perhaps not so often, and then there is not such a large sum invested. Take some reliable bee paper if you intend going in it very strong. Many a farmer's wife is in the bee business to stay. They find it a light employment, and many a little article has been purchased with the bees' money. Use the frame hives, as more money can be got from them than any other. Use one-pound sections, as they look neater and are in demand, as those who buy the sweet nectar like to have the combs so they can place them on the table and not cut them. Secure Italian bees, as they are the best workers and are more hardy. Bees must be protected from the cold of the Northern States. They can be wintered in cellars or buried in a dry place in the ground and ventilation given.

Windbreaks on Sandy Soil.

In every long-settled locality where the soil is sandy farmers quickly learn, after the original forest is cleared away, to plant windbreaks to protect their soil from blowing away. Such windbreaks do good, says the American Cultivator, which more than offsets the waste of the land which they occupy. Not only is soil blown away after being plowed, but during the summer there are frequent violent sandstorms where the winds have full sweep, which uncover seeds and plants or blow sand against the foliage of plants, cutting and spoiling it. These windbreaks serve another important purpose in winter in keeping the snow evenly spread over the fields. They should be of evergreen wherever possible, so as to make a protection for winter as well as for the summer season.

The Tobacco Worm.

One of the pests which consume a great deal of the tobacco raiser's time and materially affect the value of the crop is the tobacco worm. The moth deposits its eggs on the under side of the leaf, and, as they are small and light green in color, not many are discovered by the planter as he makes his daily round in search of worms. The growth of the worm is rapid, attaining from two to three inches in length in a few days. They are voracious feeders and soon injure the market value of a leaf.



THE TOBACCO WORM.

Wheat Drills and Broadcast Seeders.

On the Northwestern prairie soils shoe drills are now more used than hoe drills, according to Prof. W. M. Hays of the Minnesota station. In some a press wheel follows the shoe. In others a chain covers the seed well. The best form has a heel so shaped as to make a V-shaped furrow, because the soft mud will not then clog the tube. For dry lands the press shoe drill does best, while the chain shoe drills are most suitable for moist, heavy lands. The hoe drills work best among cornstalks or trashy land. Broadcast seeders are still much used for early spring seeding, especially on moist soil which is friable after puddling and drying. On clay soils and in dry climates the drill is the best seeder for wheat.

Precautions Against Drought.

Every time a rain falls all tilled land should be cultivated. There are many light rains through the summer which wet only the surface of the soil, and if this is not cultivated under, the moisture speedily evaporates and is lost. This cultivation also has another effect—in developing nitrates in the soil. Whatever vegetable matter is in the soil needs only to be brought into contact with oxygen to be decomposed and its manurial elements set free. There is also on soil that is cultivated frequently a deposit of moisture by the atmosphere which it contains, and this, being really a dew, always contains more ammonia than does ordinary rain water.

Fruit Evaporation.

At no time of the year is the value of the fruit evaporator better appreciated than during hot weather. The early fruit keeps poorly, and unless marketed somewhat green can not be disposed of before it decays. But with an evaporator on the farm the fruit can be evaporated when it is at its best, and it will then be worth more than can be got for it by sending to sell on commission in the city. The cost of an evaporator can easily be saved by the saving of fruit in a single season that would be wasted if it were not used.

Clearing Land.

Clearing new land is the most tedious and laborious work that can be done. No farmer should undertake to clear land without first procuring all the necessary implements for that purpose, such as stump-puller, grubbing hoes, etc., so as to economize the labor from the start. Dynamite should not be used unless in the hands of an experienced person.

Things Housekeepers Should Try.

Steaming an old fowl before roasting, not adding the stuffing until it goes to the oven, but putting a few sticks of celery inside to flavor it.

Keeping steel knives from rusting by dipping in strong soda water, wiping, rolling in flannel and laying in a place to dry.

Sweetening wooden or iron ware by scalding in hot water and hay.

Three teaspoonfuls of kerosene in the boiler in washing clothes.

Adding a little vinegar to the water in which salt fish is soaked.

Soaking black calico in water before washing.

Washing an ink stain in strong salt water; then sponge with lemon juice.

Simmering rice flour and water together for a cement.

A canton flannel knife case stitched into compartments.

For disagreeable odors, a pinch of sulphur on a hot stove.

A little copperas water and salt in whitewash.

Soaking salt fish in sour milk to freshen them.

A palette knife for scraping kettles.

Some Apple Desserts.

With the fall pippins, tart and juicy, just before us, apple desserts are particularly seasonable. A simple and delicious dish made from this fruit is apple charlotte. Peel and core six or eight good cooking apples, stew them with a little sugar, and the rind of two lemons cut thin and chopped to a pulp, or the rinds may be grated in perhaps preferably. Line a buttered mold thickly with lady fingers, or slices of rather stale sponge cake; pour the apples on hot, and press them down well; put a meringue of white of egg and sugar on top, or whipped cream, if preferred, and set away to chill. It should be served cold.

Another dessert suggestion is to bake cottage pudding in gem or popover pans, thus giving to each person an individual pudding. This way not only adds to the attractiveness of this simple but popular dish, but conserves its lightness, if, as often happens, a careless hotess attempts to cut the pudding with a steel knife when hot from the oven. The usual sauce accompanies the individual serving.

Hints for the Laundry.

Challies can be beautifully washed in rice water. Boil half a pound of rice in rather more than two quarts of water, let the water become tepid and then wash the fabric in it, rubbing it with the rice as if it were soap, rinse two or three times in rice water, from which, however, the rice has been strained, and use the last rinsing water well diluted, so that the material may not become too stiff. Iron while slightly damp. Silk stockings should be washed and rinsed in lukewarm water and wrung between towels. Woolen and silk underwear should be washed in warm soapsuds, to which a little ammonia has been added. The silk garments may soak for a quarter of an hour in this preparation before being rubbed between the fingers. Rinse twice through tepid clear water and hang to dry with great care, pulling out all wrinkles. Iron under a cloth before quite dry.

Pickled Walnuts.

The large walnuts, which have a thick shell, are the best for pickling. Lay them in strong salt and water (one-half cup of salt to one cup of water) till tender. Change the water every other day; rub with a coarse towel; put them in the sun until they turn black; turn them once in a while, and, if you do not care for the dark color, you may put them from the brine in cold water for twelve hours; wipe them dry and fill jars, not too full. To every quart of vinegar add one cup of brown sugar, twelve cloves, twelve whole pepper corns, twelve whole allspice, one stick of cinnamon, and boil for fifteen minutes. Strain and pour, boiling hot, over the nuts. Repeat the process twice, cover tight the last time and set in a cool, dry place for one month.

Reform in Beds and Bedding.

The big, double bed ought not to be. We shall be a healthier people when it is banished forever. The little single iron or brass bedstead with a mattress that can be kept easily aired and cleaned is the bed that ought to be universal. And the heavy comforter ought to be banished with the double bed, for it belongs to the log cabin and the backwoods. The proper covering is a light-weight blanket that can be frequently washed and be kept soft and white. Tucking the bedclothes tightly is another custom handed down by dwellers in Arctic wilds. The practice of making up a bed and making it almost air tight only obtains among stupid people, and is as unhealthful as it is unclean.

Fresh Peach Meringue Pudding.

One quart milk, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, one-half cup granulater sugar. Cut some ripe peaches and put three layers in a pudding dish. Sprinkle each layer with sugar, using at least two tablespoonfuls. Make a custard of the milk, corn starch, butter, yolks, and sugar, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Boil until it thickens. Pour carefully over the peaches. Bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. When done spread the whites, beaten to a stiff froth, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar on the top, and brown. Serve with cream.

Compote of Peaches.

Cut eight rather green peaches into quarters, put them in a saucepan with half cup sugar, then juice of a lemon, a few drops of sherry. Set over a slow fire for a moment. Shake the pan occasionally until the peaches are tender, but not broken. Turn out to cool. When cold serve with whipped cream.

Beef Croquettes.

One cup of chopped cold beef, one cup of bread crumbs, one egg well beaten, a pinch of salt, pepper, and a tiny bit of sage. Moisten the bread crumbs with a little gravy or stock, then mix thoroughly, form in cakes and dip in egg and cracker crumbs and fry in boiling lard.—Womankind.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, SEPT'R. 5, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as *second-class* matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Had James G. Blaine been at the head of the State department, France would not have paltered so long over the Waller case.

The following persons were licensed to teach in this county for the ensuing year: Mr. Edward Payne and the Misses Lamek, Baldwin and Peck.—*Ros. News.*

Tom Reed made a common sense remark when he said the next Congress would do nothing to relieve the present strain on the national treasury, except it be pass a tariff bill that will furnish enough money to conduct the affairs of the government. And then let the husky Grover veto it if he dare.—*Blade.*

"Father what does the printer live on?"

"Why child?"

"You said you had not paid him for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week!"

"Wife, put this child under the floor, he is too personal in his remarks."

The selection of ex-Governor Campbell as the head of the Ohio Democratic ticket was simply an act of depression. The convention was in the position of the boy who was digging for a wood chuck the day before the minister was expected to visit. The nomination had been refused by every Democrat to whom it had been offered.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Bradstreet's" returns from 145 railroads reveal a gain of 3.6 per cent in the gross carnings in those lines in the first six months of 1895 over those of the corresponding time in 1894. This is very encouraging intelligence, and the next six month's figures are likely to be better yet. There is no "let-up" anywhere in the business improvement.—*Globe Dem.*

Ingalls' desire to return to the Senate is natural, and for reasons equally natural Kansas aught to return him. Intellectually he stands head and shoulders above every other man that state has ever had in Congress. His election to succeed Peffer would mean that delirium tremens politics had ended in Kansas and that sober and normal conditions had reappeared.—*Globe Democrat.*

The examination of Fred. Bissonette, charged with assault with intent to do great bodily harm on Mrs. Daoust, occurred at Lewiston on Tuesday. The testimony given was strong enough to warrant the justice binding Bissonette over to circuit court for trial. He was brought to the county jail here for confinement yesterday by Sheriff Nelson.—*Atlanta Tribune.*

The free traders told us that what we lost in wages under a low tariff we should gain in the reduction of prices. The treasury report does not confirm this statement. It confutes it. A sure test of the prosperity of the American people is their consumption of the almost necessary luxuries, tea and sugar. We import all of our tea and most of our sugar. If the new tariff had brought prosperity it would have brought increased imports of tea and sugar. But the imports of sugar exceeded $126,000,000 in 1894 and fell short $77,000.000 in 1895. Our tea imports were worth $14,000,000 in 1894 and $13,000,000 in 1895. The conclusion is unavoidable; while we are importing and paying gold for, silks, woolens and cottons that we ought to have woven for ourselves, we had to stint ourselves on sugar and tea.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*

The free traders told us that what we paid out for imported manufactures would be returned to us for grain, meat, and other products of agriculture. For said they, the foreigner must eat, and the more American money he gets for his work in European factories the more American raised food he will be forced to buy. The Secretary of the Treasury's report destroys this fiction. In the fiscal year, from June, 1894, to June, 1895, in which we so wonderfully increased our imports of manufactured goods, we most woefully decreased our exports of farm products. Europe took less of our cheese by about $2,000,000, in the year in which it increased our purchases of its silks by more than $6,000,000. While we added $11,000,000 to our bill for European cotton cloths, Europe cut down its bill for American Bread stuffs, exclusive of wheat flour, from $59,407,041 in 1894 to $33,805,663, in 1895, and its bill for wheat flour from $60,368,892, to $51,651,928 in the same period.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

School Matters.

The annual school meeting, Monday evening was fairly well attended, proving the interest of our citizens.

The following Financial Statement was presented by Director Pond;

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	$ 2,195 67
Primary School fund	664 61
Foreign Tuition	12 00
Delinquent Tax	54 29
Direct Tax	4,907 34
Total	$7,823 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid male teacher	$1,000 00
" female teachers	2,788 75
" repairs	917 90
" Int. on bond	31 66
" for supplies	238 01
" for fuel	185 21
" miscellaneous	622 88
Balance on hand	2,049 50
Total	7,833 91

It was voted to have ten months school the ensuing year, and raise $5,500 00 direct tax.

The following teachers have been engaged with salaries as given:

Prof. Benkleman	$1,000 00
Miss Bertha Clark	400 00
" Una Howell	400 00
" Minnie Star.	400 00
" Margaret McDougall	350 00
" Evelina Stark	350 00
" Lizzie Bradshaw	350 00
" Pansy Havens	350 00

R. D. Connine and T. J. Carney, were elected Trustees for three and two years respectively.

The board as organized now stands: A. Taylor, Director; T. J. Carney, Moderator; J. Staley, Assessor; A. Pond and R. D. Connine, Trustees.

With respect for the head of the government, we are inclined to think that after March 4th, 1897, the nation will manage to worry along with some one else in the Presidential chair.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

General Foraker comes very near striking the keynote of the campaign for 1896 in a single sentence, when he says The great, paramount issue upon which the battles of both this year and next will be fought will be Cleveland's administration. Hawaii, the "bill of perfidy and dishonor," sugar crookedness, selling out the treasury to English gold bugs, the destruction of reciprocity, and a score of like counts will come before the people.

Despite all Democratic efforts to befog the issue, the political battle of 1896 will be in the cause of protection. Complicated questions of currency that cannot be settled by campaign, but rightly belong to a conference of expert financiers, capable of separating the false from the true, *cannot displace the great policy from* the American industries.

This assertion is purely dispassionate and logical. Since 1892, the time of the present administrations rise to power, disaster has involved the entire country throttling enterprises and stagnating prosperous business ventures on every hand.

A healthy treasury has become an empty one and the national debt has been increased by millions of dollars. Not only this financial distress, but every day adds an appalling quota to a monstrous Treasury deficiency. Government receipts lag far behind government expenditures and revenues have decreased to an alarming extent.

Common sense tells the people that the tariff policy of the dominant administration is at the root of all these commercial and industrial woes. Under protection everything flourished *exceedingly; under moderate* free-trade everything has depreciated.—*Saratogian.*

An Early Autumn Magazine.

"Compulsion in Child Training is the subject which the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., discusses wisely and well in the September LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. His article is ably supplemented by Edward W. Bok's excellent editorial on "Our Schools and Our Teachers." Graceful in Theme and melodius in construction is Mr. Robert Coverley's song. "Love's Reflections," written exclusively for this issue of the JOURNAL. Grace Greenwood writes of "The Man Who Most Influenced me," Amelia E. Barr of "Conversation at the Dinner-Table,' and Frank R. Stockton's "Love Before Breakfast" comes to a happy conclusion. Women who love dainty needlework will be delighted with Helen Mar Adams' "Greek Embroidery designs" and Mrs. Barnes Bruce's "A Bridal Table Set." This autumn's brides will find much practical advice in Mrs. Hamilton Mott's up-to-date article on "This Autumn's Wedding Etiquette." Eben E. Rexford writes of Cultivating the Lily" and Emma M. Hooper of "Dressing the Young Girl." Altogether this attractive issue, which goes out with a cover especially designed by Mr. C. D. Gibson, is worth ten times its price of ten cents. THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL is published by The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 1895.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:—

The confidence game that President Cleveland and Senator Brice are trying to play upon each other is being watched by the knowing ones, as it is bound to be very interesting as it progresses. These two democrats have not worked together heretofore, but now that each thinks he *can use the other they are to form* a copartnership. Mr. Cleveland wants friends in the Senate very badly, and, although Senator Brice is not an orator, his ways are very persuasive—when it is to his interest to make them so—and he may be able to render Mr. Cleveland valuable aid in the Senate by silencing democrats who may be disposed to make speeches criticizing the administration, if in no other way. Brice is not undertaking the task found so burdensome during the last session of Congress by Gray of Del., Vilas of Wis., and Mills, of Texas, from a philanthropic motive. He isn't constructed that way. He thinks he can use Grover Cleveland or he never would have agreed to become his champion on the floor of the Senate. Brice has developed Presidental aspirations. He has had Campbell nominated for governor of Ohio by the democrats in order that *his overwhelming defeat may remove* him from the field of Presidental possibilities. That will leave the field clear for the presentation of Brice's name as Ohio's candidate for the democratic Presidential nomination, and Brice believes the friendship of Mr. Cleveland will help his aspirations. Perhaps so. But will that friendship be given after Brice's purpose becomes known to Mr. Cleveland? Keep your eye on this Cleveland-Brice partnership. Mark the moves of the partners.

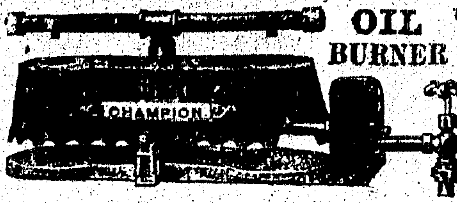
Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, the republican nominee for Governor of Maryland, passed through Washington this week. He is very confident of his election, although he frankly says that it will be no childs play to oust the democrats who have controlled the State government for nearly thirty years without a break. The Maryland campaign will be fought on local issues *exclusively*. The *tariff* and silver will not cut any figure. At last year's Congressional elections the state went Republican by about 3,000, and this year with the republicans united and enthusiastic and the democrats divided and indifferent it is not surprising that the republicans should expect to carry the state. A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through the Bay shore section of the State says if the feeling is the same in other sections and the oystermen and farmers vote as they talk the state will give a republican majority of 30,000. This gentleman says that he did not meet a single democrat who expressed any confidence of carrying the State, while he met scores who said they thought the State would go republican and that they didn't care if it did.

It is whispered in the most exclusive cuckoo circles that the vacancy in the U. S. Supreme court has been placeed at the disposal of Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, who is one of the origional cuckoos, and who is, like Mr. Cleveland and so many of his appointees, a corporation lawyer. According to these cuckoo whisperings, if E. Ellery wants the place he has only to say so and it will become his, after Mr. Cleveland has made all the use possible of the vacancy as a persuader, to make prominent democrats see the financial and other questsons as he sees them.

Just now there is considerable talk among those who are usually used by the administration when there is a desire to ascertain how the public would take anything about the intention of Secretary Olney to give us a vigorous and thouroughly American foreign policy from this time on. This may or may not be true about the future, but there is certainly nothing vigorous or American in the exasperatingly slow manner in which the case of poor Waller is being handled by the Department of State. Perhaps things will get a more rapid move on after Secretary Olney returns from his vacation. One thing may be set down as certain. If Secretary Olney will take a bold stand in our foreign policy he can count upon the staunch support of the republicans in Congress.

Senator Quay's Washington friends are rejoicing over his great personal victory, and predicting that it will result in his being asked to manage the Presidental campaign.

Which one of the democratic parties is bossing the job? Is it Cleveland, or Gorman and Hill? Is it Carlisle and Watterson, or Blackburn and Crisp? Is it Brice or Thurman? Democracy just now reminds one of the old farmer who yoked himself on the near side, and attempted to break in a bull calf. The young bull ran away, and old "near side" yelled: "get out of the way; here we come, durn our fool pictures."—INTER OCEAN.



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TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. ½ CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.

WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms.

NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.
892 CEDAR AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FIRE, FIRE!

FIRE PROOF AND WATER PROOF SHOES,

FOR BOYS & MEN!

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

—FOR SALE BY—

S. S. CLAGGETT, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

President Cleveland cut off the head, officially, of the postmaster at Salem, California, for criticising his administration in his Lyons' paper. Lyons, had only been postmaster about a year. This is fair warning to office holders that the president will not allow any monkeying with the band wagon. They must wear the collar submissively or be bounced.

THE September number of *St. Nicholas* opens with a poem, "A Battle on wheels," by Edwin Asa Dix. This is appropriate to the widespread interest in bicycling, for the hero, an inventive genius, contrives a wonderful unicycle which had only one fault. It made remarkable speed, but the brake failed to work at the critical moment, so the wheel may still be spinning along somewhere in the world. Theodore Roosevelt writes of the storming of the Alamo, in his series of "Hero Tales from American History," while W. T. Hornaday adds another chapter to his "Quadrupeds of North America." This month he describes "Our Moose, Elk and Deer," a large and interesting family. "Antwerp and 'Old Antwerp'," by Jeannette Gilder, is an account of the World's Fair, held in that city. Charles B. Hudson tells of the Paradise fish, which builds "a Real Air-Castle" of bubbles for its nest. Elbringe S. Brooks brings his "Boy of the First Empire" through the battle of Waterloo in the present installment, while "Jack Balister's Fortunes," by Howard Pyle, is concluded. The hero, for his plucky fight with the pirates, is worthy of the good fortune that comes to him. There are poems in this number by Laura E. Richards, Rudolph F. Burner, Z. B. di Zerega, Harriet F. Blodgett, and Mary Mapes Dodge.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

The Michigan State Fair will open on Monday, September 9th, at Grand Rapids and continue through the 13th.

The location is sufficient guarantee of a fine exposition of The agricultural and Manufacturing Products of the State. *Grand Rapids* is the center of the great fruit growing region of Michigan, and insures the largest fruit exhibit ever made in the state. Grand Rapids is the greatest furniture manufacturing city in the world, and will make a fine display. The fair is in the Grand circuit New York, Ohio Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, which is a guarantee of a large display of pure bred stock.

The Trotting and pacing races are always good, and special premiums are this year offered the bicycle riders. The bicycle races will be held on Monday afternoon, the opening day, thus making it attractive from the start.

The State Fair is a public institution and should be patronized by the people of the state, especially the farmers, and as all the railroads give reduced rates the cost will be light. We trust that as many of our readers as possibly can will attend.

We understand that already nearly all the space in the buildings is taken by intending exhibitors.

A Clean Collar

One that you can keep clean all the time—a collar that does not wilt when you get over-heated; that does not fray on the edge, or tear out at the buttonholes, and can be cleaned by *simply* wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. These collars and cuffs are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with waterproof "celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. They are the *only* waterproof goods so made, and every piece is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for this, and refuse to take any imitation if you expect satisfaction. If your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you sample. Collars 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. State size, and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID CO.,
427-29 Broadway,
New York.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Shrewd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington *Bros.*, of New York & Pittsburg.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give pefrect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1. 3

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shephard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well John Speaker, Catawba O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by L. Fournier at the Drug Store. 3

YOUR PICTURE FREE!

To close out our large stock of

LADIE'S SLIPPERS,

Ranging from $1,50 to $2,00 per pair,

we now offer them

At 73 Cents per PAIR.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE FIRST CHOICE.

All purchasers of Goods will be given a Ticket, and when $10,00 worth of Goods have been bought, we will redeem it by

ENLARGING ANY PHOTO FOR YOU.

Call and see sample now on exhibition at the Pioneer Store of

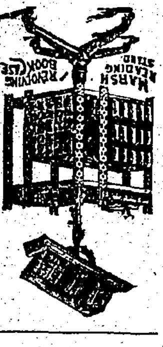
SALLING, HANSON & CO.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."

IT IS EASY TO SEE
ON THE
'Daugherty Visible'
Type Writer
EVERY WORD AND LETTER

RAPID.-DURABLE--SIMPLE.
Permanent Alignment
Price - $75,00

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to
The DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
W. N. FERRIS, State Agent. Pittsburgh, Pa.



84 inches high. Top can be adjusted to any angle or height. Revolving Case 15 x 15 x 12 inside. Holds about 80 vols Law size. Strong well finished Metal Base and Sides With Solid Oak Shelves and Top.—100,000 now used. Sent knocked down (80 lbs). On approval. Address:
Marsh M'f'g Co.
CHICAGO.
Agents Wanted.

CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON R.R.
CH&D
CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS CHICAGO DAYTON TOLEDO DETROIT

The Only Direct Route
From All Points In
MICHIGAN AND CANADA TO
LIMA,
FINDLAY,
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CINCINNATI & THE SOUTH.

Modern Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
PARLOR CARS on Day Trains.

3 SOLID TRAINS each way between Detroit & Cincinnati.

For rates and full information, address
D. B. TRACY, North'n Pass. Agt., Jefferson & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mich.
JOHN BASTABLE, Dist. Passenger Agt., 5 Bridge St., Toledo, Ohio.
D. G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Highest Prize . . .
GIVEN BY THE
World's Columbian Exposition
HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE
Davis Sewing Machine Co.
For its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.
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DAYTON, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, SEPT'R. 5, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Pure Lard at Claggetts.'

This section is yet in need of rain.

Nice sweet Honey at Claggetts'.

Fournier serves delicious Ice cream Soda.

E. Cobb was in town Tuesday, with a load of rye.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Neil Patton, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday.

Thomas Webb and wife, of Frederic, were in town, Tuesday.

Salling Hanson & Co's White Rose Flour is the best. Try it.

Miss Musa Havens started for her Mackinaw school, last Saturday.

The way to save money is to buy your Shoes at Claggetts'.

There was a very pleasant hop at Larson's hall, last Thursday evening.

Salling Hanson & Co's White Rose Flour is the best. Try it.

Perry Ostrander claims the best piece of corn in Crawford County.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle of every description.

Last Monday, being Labor Day, school was not convened until Tuesday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wights restaurant.

Miss Celia Corwin went home Tuesday morning on account of her father's illness.

Claggett sells full Cream Brick Cheese.

M. E. Hagerman and wife, of Kalkaska county, were in town last Thursday.

Salling Hanson & Co's White Rose Flour is the best. Try it

Thomas Wakeley, Supervisor of Grove township, was in town last Thursday.

The latest styles in Men's Hats, at 50 cents and upwards, at Claggett's.

Farmers are busy with their fall seeding and the town is therefore nearly deserted.

For California fruit, of all kinds, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

The amount of fruit sold by our dealers would astonish the older portions of the state.

Ladie's and Children's Hosiery, at cost, at Claggett's. Now is the time to buy.

Mr. W. A. Master's corn was cut by the frost last week so that he cut it up to save the fodder.

Miss Bertha Clark came home from her vacation Saturday, ready for the renewal of her school work.

Salling Hanson & Co's White Rose Flour is the best Try it.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jerome started for a two weeks' visit in New York, last Saturday.

If you are Shoeless and Hatless, and out in the street, call at Claggetts' and he will fit you complete.

Everyone who could went fishing last Saturday, the last day for trout and grayling, this year.

Have you seen Bates, Marsh & Co's. "three for a quarter Window?" The best bargains in town.

Miss Evelina Stark returned from her home at Otter Lake, Monday, and was ready for her school Tuesday morning.

1 lb. Coffee and 1 qt. fruit jar for 25 cts. at the store of Salling Hanson & Co.

Miss Lizzie Bradshaw returned Saturday, and was met at the depot by a delegation of her pupils and friends.

A new line of Caps for Boys and Girls, just the thing for school, at Claggetts.'

B. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town Saturday. He will have plenty to sell from the farm this year except hay.

Shoes for everybody at Claggetts'. All wool and a yard wide. Call and see them.

Miss Margaret McDougall returned from her vacation, last Friday, having passed a most enjoyable summer with old friends and at the old home.

For closing out sale of Slippers see Salling Hanson & Co's advertisement on other page.

Miss Una Howell, of Tuscola County, one of the new teachers in our school arrived last week, and will be at home with Mrs. J. C. Hanson.

Over a hundred and fifty people attended the picnic at Portage Lake last week, gotten up by the W. R. C. and members of the G. A. R., and their friends. To say that it was an enjoyable time expresses but a small part of the fun.

Sweet Mixed Pickles, at Claggetts'.

J. J. Niederer, Supervisor of Blaine township was in town last Thursday.

Mrs. Dr. Wolfe has the pleasure of entertaining her sister, Miss Mabel Townsend, of Metamora.

Fire Proof and Water proof Shoes are just the thing for Engineers and Firemen. Claggett sells them.

Every month we ought to pay the printer, so send in your past due subscriptions.

George Wheeler, formerly a scaler for Salling, Hanson & Co., is getting out a lot of timber on the Lewiston road.

Low prices, correct weights, and first class goods in the Grocery Department, at Claggett's Store.

Harry Cook, Gaylords' new tailor, will take a business trip to Grayling today and return Monday.—*Otsego Co. News.*

Your Photo enlarged free, if you purchase your goods of Salling Hanson & Co.

Miss Marie Staley, a young lady friend of Miss Bessie Cooper, from Grayling, is visiting her.—*Otsego Co. News.*

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The attendance at the opening of the school, Tuesday was not as large as it should have been, but every department promises to be filled.

Sherwin Williams Paints, are the best, and are for sale by Salling Hanson & Co.

Supervisor Higgins, of Frederic, returned from Detroit, Tuesday and reports the Labor Day parade in that city an immense affair.

Mrs. Stanton and daughter, of Union City, are visiting with her sister Mrs. C. W. West, of Center Plains and Mrs. A. H. Marsh of this village.

By your Brick Cheese and Creamery Butter of S., H. & Co. A fresh stock always on hand.

David Shopenagons and grand child went to Isabella county to camp meeting. His grandchild will play on the organ and he will sing.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Mrs. D. Trotter went to Oxford, for a two weeks' visit with relatives and to attend the wedding of her niece.

Wait for J. M. Levinsons' Cloak Sale. Fur Capes, Jackets etc., at one half price. Will be here Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th, at the Grayling House Sample Rooms.

Call at the store of Bates, Marsh & Co. for samples of the "Celebrated No. 1 Wenona Chop Tea." A trial will convince you that it can be excelled by none in town.

French and German taught by Rev. A. Henritzy.

Salling, Hanson and Company have completed a telephone line between their office here and at Lewiston, which is perfect in its action and greatly facilitates business.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church, will meet in the church parlors next Friday afternoon, for work. Come prepared.

Fire broke out in the swamp just north of the village, Tuesday and for a time the flames rolled more than a hundred feet in height.

Dont think for a moment that because you get so much for your money that those two months are up. They have several days yet.

BATES, MARSH & CO.

Lost or Strayed one red bull calf with calf weaner on. Please address all information to Albert Kraus, Grayling, Mich.

The Michigan Farmer is offered to new subscribers for the balance of the year for 25cts. It is undoubtably the best paper for Michigan farmers that is published.

Wm. Pringle was in town this week visiting old friends and attending to business. He is always welcome. He returns to Ann Arbor today to complete his course in the law department of the University.

Miss Minnie Starr, who will teach music and drawing in our school has such experience as is needed, and comes to us with such recommendations that gives confidence from the start. Her home is in Royal Oak

J M. Francis, of Grove, was in town Monday with Mr. O. B. Allen who was in this section 18 years ago, and now resides in Saginaw county. He can appreciate the changes that have been made here in that time.

The building committee of the Board of Supervisors have decided in response to a petition to add a little more to the improvements to the Court House in the doing off rooms for the Judge, counsel and jury. A much needed addition.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town yesterday.

James Burton, of Center Plains, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. H. Bauman and the baby were visiting Mrs. R. Hanson, last week.

L. Fournier was in Detroit, last week, on a business trip.

The boys have given some pretty specimens of kite flying, the past week.

Go to Fourniers' for Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, etc.

For sale cheap, a flock of fine, young breeding ewes, Enquire of P. Aebli.

It is gratifying to hear the farmers tell of larger yields of grain than they expected.

David Spencer has entered the Morgan place, eight miles East of town, as a homesteaed.

The Mackinaw excursion train last Thursday, was not as largely patronized as expected.

L. S. Benson went to Cleveland Tuesday, for a stock of new goods. He will return next week.

The Missionary Society of the M. E. church will meet in the church parlors to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'cock.

J. Knecht, of Grove has traded some of his property for land in Tennessee and talks of trying the sunny south.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Pres. Church, will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 10th, at the church parlors.

Winnie Eickhoff has acceptably played the part of the Devil in the AVALANCHE office for the last two months, but has again taken his place, in school.

The many friends of James Brockway, will be pleased to learn that he passed a very satisfactory examination and was admitted to the bar at Bay City, last week.

J. W. Hartwick and E. Douglass drove over to Muskegon Lake the last of the week, to be in time for the first duck that the law allows to be taken this season.

J. M. Levinson will sell Cloaks, Fur Capes, Jackets etc., September 10th, 11th and 12th, for one half price, at the Grayling House Sample Rooms. Call and see them.

County Clerk Hartwick has a way of finding out the peculiar tastes of his friends. We had the first brace of ducks, shot this season, very early Monday morning?? Fat and tender.

The Board of Supervisors of Montmorency county held a meeting last week at which the matter of the furniture for the new court house was settled, the sum of $1,200 being agreed upon.

The members and adherents of the M. E. Church will give a Farewell Donatiotion to Rev. S. G. Taylor in the church, Monday evening, the 9th to which all are cordially invited.

R. Hanson, with his daughter Maggie and his mother, are passing ten days in Germany, all in the best of health and spirits. They will sail for home on the 10th., on the steamer Havel.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will give a Supper at the church parlors Friday evening, Sept. 6th. Proceeds to apply on pastors' salary. All are welcomed.

C. C. Trench has been with us so long this summer, that we had begun to consider him a permanent citizen, but he has returned to his home in Pennsylvania, from where he will go to Florida, for the winter.

Miss Lizzie Burrington, who has been cashier and book-keeper at Claggetts' for the past year, has accepted a similar position at Wolverine. The many friends she has gained during her residence here wish her continued success in her new place.

David McCormick and James Van-Kleeck were army comrades, and when they met here the other day it was fun enough to hear them swap l—ong yarns about old army days.

Wm. Pringle came up from Saginaw to Bagley last Saturday, where he has spent the last two months in a law office. He leaves here for Ann Arbor next week with his family for another year at the law school, when he expects to receive his degree.—*Otsego Co. News.*

Misses Clark, Blanshan, Wainright and Mesler, with Messrs. Butler, Covert and Bonnell went to Appenzelle. Sunday and organized a society of Y. P. S. C. E. The following officers were elected: Pres., Dr. W. H. Niles; Vice Pres., H. Schreiber; Sec., Miss Addie Marvin; Cor. Sec., Miss Pauline Schreiber; Treas. Miss Flora Wright.

The Protestant Methodist Conference has assigned Rev. J. W Willetts to the charge at La Grange, Indiana, to which place he will remove in about a month. During his labors in in this vicinity he has done a large amount of work, and won a host of friends who will wish him increased prosperity and happiness in his new field of labor.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist,
WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Teeter.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

T. Calhoun of Oakland county is the guest of his old neighbor and comrade, A. C. Wilcox.

Found—a whip. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this ad. H. Mark Evans.

The eclipse of the moon was watched by half of our citizens Tuesday night, and was a complete success.

Millard Smith, late of Novi, Oakland county has located on section 32, two miles north, and will try farming on the plains.

Rev. C. W. West, of Center Plains, lost two calves two weeks ago and found them butchered in a Roscommon slaughter house. The butchers promptly paid for the meat, but a jury said the thief was not guilty.

R. H. Rasmusson, an experienced blacksmith, having run the shop for S. H. & Co., for 14 years, has erected a shop for himself near the new bridge and is prepared to do custom work of all kinds. Horseshoeing a specialty. Satisfaction in work and prices guaranteed.

Mrs. Charles Trombley was "At Home", Monday afternoon to a large party of friends, in honor of her sister, Mrs Stephens, her aunt, Mrs. T. J. McClellan of Bay City, and Mrs. G. F. Bennett, who is the guest of Mrs. O. Parsons. The dining room was tastefully decorated with Goldenrod, which also constituted the favor for the guests. The Menu was elegantly served and the pleasure of the occasion will be long remembered.

Married.

At the M. P. Church in Grayling, on Tuesday evening September 3rd, Mr. John Clark and Miss Lucy Shellenberger, both of Grayling.

After the ceremony, a few invited friends met at the house of the bride's mother and feasted on good things. All join in wishing the happy couple a prosperous journey through life. Rev. J. J. Willets officiated.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the Subscriber on the 29th. of July, one black horse, one hind foot white, about 8 years old, and will weigh about 1300 pounds. The owner will please come forward, prove property and pay charges and take him, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN RASMUSSON

Social Dance.

I will give another dance at my new barn, Friday evening, Sept., 6th, First Class music and good order assured. Bill WITHOUT Supper 50 cents.

ARCHIE HOWSE.

Does your house need painting? if so, use Boydell Bros.' prepared paints. They are the best and cheapest paints in the market. Every gallon guaranteed. For Sale at

FOURNIER'S DRUGSTORE.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

Big Excitement in Town.

Over the remarkable cures by the grandest specific of the age. Bacon's Celery King, which acts as a natural laxative, stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and kidneys and is nature's great healer and health renewer.

If you have kidney, liver and blood disorder do not delay, but call at L. Fourniers drug store for a free trial package. Large sizes 50c and 25c. 3

Tuesday night was made hideous by the ringing of bells, hooting and yelling of a crowd of hoodlums who had gathered on the south side of the river to charivari John Clark and his bride. A custom which should be obsolete in a civilized community.

Wanted.

Ladies and Gentlemen suffering with throat and lung difficulties to call at our drug store for a bottle of Otto's Cure, which we are distributing free of charge, and we can confidentially recommend it as a superior remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. We will guarantee it to cure you. If your children have croup or whooping cough it is sure to give instant relief. Don't delay but get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c. Sold by L. Fournier. 3

Property for Sale.

The following described property, in the village of Grayling, is offered for sale for less than value: A lot 30 x 80 feet in the central part of lots 11 and 12, block 15, original plat, covered by the fine store building occupied by S. S. Claggett. The dwelling house and lot 5, block 8; also the dwelling and lot 4, block 15; and the dwelling and lot 10, block 15, all of the original plat of the village of Grayling. This property is all in first class condition, very desirable and title perfect. Liberal terms will be made to purchasers. Inquire of

Sept 5 S. HEMPSTEAD.

DON'T

Fail to Examine Our FALL STOCK.

THEY

Who Call Early, Get Choicest Selections.

ALL

The NEWEST STYLES IN DRY GOODS, Clothing, HATS, CAPS, Shoes and Gent's FURNISHINGS?

KNOW

YOU NOT THAT WE WANT YOUR TRADE?

—o—

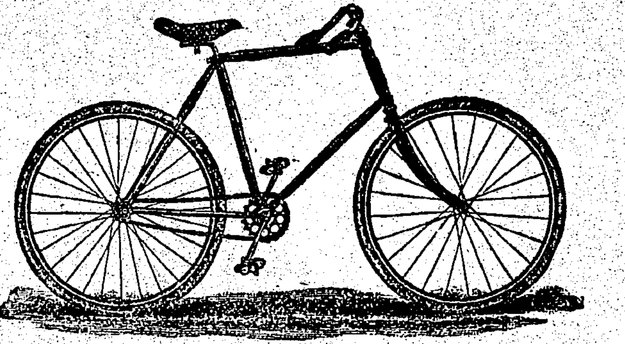
THAT

WE WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS & CENTS?

—o—

JOE ROSENTHAL.

DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?



The grandest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.
BOSTON. DETROIT. NEW YORK. PACIFIC COAST. DENVER. CHICAGO.
SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

is the place to go to buy SCHOOL BOOKS, TABLETS, PENS, PENCILS, SLATES

—AND—

School Supplies of Every Description.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Sole Proprietor.

F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895.

Bay City Arrive—6:15, *7:22, 8:05, *9:45, 11:20 a. m; *12:25, 2:00, 3:35, 5:07, *6:30, 8:00, *10:12, p. m.

Bay City—Depart—6:20 7:00, *8:40, 10:15, *11:20 a. m.; 12:51, 2:05, *3:50, *5:20, 6:40, 8:05, *9:00 p. m.

To Port Huron—6:20 a. m.; 5:20, 9:00 p. m.

Arrive from Port Huron—12:25 p. m. 8:00 p. m.

To Grand Rapids—6:20 a. m.; 5:20 p. m.

From Grand Rapids—12:25, 10:12 p. m.

To Detroit—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; *5:20, †9:00 p. m.

From Detroit—*7:22 a. m.; 12:25, 5:07, *10:12 p. m.

To Toledo—11:20 a. m.; †5:20, †9:00 p. m.

From Toledo—†7:22 a. m.; 5:07, †10:12 p. m.

Chicago Express departs—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; †9:00 p. m.

Chicago Express arrives—†7:22 a. m. †10:12 p. m.

Millwaukee and Chicago—3:50 p. m.

Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.

Trains arrive at and depart from Fort St. Union depot, Detroit.

Parlor cars on day trains.

Boats of the company run daily, weather permitting.

*†Daily. A. BROUGHTON, Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M.
4:25 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:35 A. M.
1:30 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:40 A. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M., Detroit 8:35 P. M.
1:15 P. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M., Detroit, P. M
2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.

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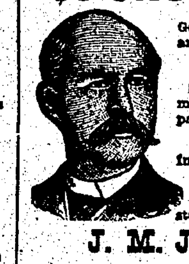

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty seventh day of September in the year eighteen hundred and ninety two, executed by Charles A. Ingerson and Nettie Ingerson, his wife, of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, to Lucien Fournier of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Crawford, in liber E of mortgages, on page 480 on the 28th day of September A. D. 1892 at 2 o'clock P. M.

And Whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of four hundred and eighty-nine and 52 100ths dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars, attorney fee as provided by the statute in such case made, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Grayling village, in said county of Crawford, on the twenty sixth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the village of Grayling, in the county of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit:—Lots one (1) two (2) and three (3) of Block six (6) of Hadley's addition to the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof

Dated the 31st day of July, A. D. 1895.

LUCIEN FOURNIER.
GEO. L. ALEXANDER, MORTGAGEE.
Attorney.

Aug 1. w13

THE BANNOCK INDIANS

CHARACTER OF A FIERCE TRIBE OF RED MEN.

Not Numerous, but Cruel Fighters—Expert Horsemen—Are Given to Gambling—Wyoming's Game Laws Conflict with United States Treaty.

Bad Young Bucks.

BANNOCK BRAVE.

The Indian disturbances now taking place in the West were stirred up by the Bannocks, a tribe living with the Shoshones on the Fort Hall reservation. There are about 500 of them and the tribe is decreasing every year. The Bannocks are finer people, physically, than the Shoshones. They are bigger, more lusty, and in their veins runs the blood of the hunter and the warrior. The Bannocks are wiry and muscular, tall and straight, warlike and untamed. The braves disdain manual labor of any kind. They look upon it as disgraceful, and carry their antipathy to toil further than the warriors of any other tribe except the Standing Rock Sioux. Schools and civilized pursuits are alike scorned by them. Then consider themselves superior in every way to all other tribes and to white men.

A BANNOCK BAND ON THE WARPATH. (New York World.)

In warfare they are keen. Heartlessness and cruelty are their prime characteristics. To kill all aged persons who have become burdensome is a custom with these Indians. As hunters of big game the fame of the Bannocks is great; but even in their hunting the innate cruelty of the braves is shown. Instead of shooting their prey through the heart—taking the risk of missing their aim—the Bannock sends his bullet into the entrails of his quarry, and then lies in wait for another victim. The first is easily tracked by the trail it leaves, as staggering and suffering from its wound the animal blindly tries to escape.

The Bannocks are expert horsemen. They are allied by numerous intermarriages with the Shoshone Indians, and the braves are generally distinguished in this way: If the Indian is gaudily dressed, a hater of work and ready for trouble or to make trouble at any time, then he is a Bannock. If he is quiet, takes kindly to labor, and tries to dress and live like the whites, then he is a Shoshone. There is not much love lost between the two tribes. The Bannocks are ruled to a great extent by their "medicine men," whose words are law.

A BANNOCK FAMILY GROUP.

About two years ago the government gave the Bannocks and Shoshones 200 cattle. The Bannocks promptly killed and ate their share in the first winter. The Shoshones kept the greater part of their gift and they now have some 400 head.

The young Bannock "bloods" are born gamblers and thieves. They are ever ready to kill any white man who opposes them in their predatory habits, and when intoxicated, which is often, make great threats of going on the warpath.

In short, it can be said that the Bannocks are bad Indians, and even their physical bravery cannot redeem their faults. They are loose in morals and unscrupulous. Efforts have been made to get them to attend the schools at the different stations, and while they did, all that they learned was soon forgotten, and the Bannocks, braves and squaws, soon relapsed into their born state of savagery, with thoughts of nothing but the gratification of their appetites.

There appear to have been originally two geographically distinct bands or divisions of the Bannocks, and to this fact, which has not been understood generally, is due much of the confusion that has existed regarding them. The main home of the Bannocks appears to have been in Southeastern Idaho, whence they ranged into Western Wyoming. The country actually claimed by the chief of the Southern bands in treaty lay between the homes of the Wikinsaht Shoshoni of Western Idaho and the Washaki Shoshoni of Western Wyoming. They were found in this region in 1859, and then claimed to have always lived there. These are the only Bannocks now known. The second band found in 1853 lived somewhat further north. They have either perished or become incorporated with the remnant of the first tribe.

JIM BALLARD,
Chief of the Bannocks.

The recent trouble, concerning which highly sensational and positively untrue reports were sent broadcast throughout the country, was because of the recently enacted game laws of Wyoming. In 1868 the United States entered into a treaty with the Bannock Indians, according the latter the privilege of hunting anywhere on unsettled lands. Recently, however, Wyoming enacted restrictive game laws that conflicted with the Bannock treaty, and the reds considered their rights usurped. They declared that the treaty with the United States was superior to the laws of the State of Wyoming, and they kept on hunting and slaughtering game as had been the custom from time immemorial. The authorities of Wyoming caused the arrest of a number of the redskins, but these escaped. More arrests followed, and when these prisoners attempted to escape, they were shot. This incensed the Bannocks, and the imaginative correspondents had it that they arose in open rebellion, which culminated in their taking to the mountains where they could better defend themselves against the attacks of the whites. Conservative men declare that the Bannocks have just cause for provocation because of the enforcement of the Wyoming law that takes from them the rights granted by the treaty of 1868.

Terrapin Farming.

A deed of Cornfield Harbor, one of the best known estates of Southern Maryland, owned by Col. S. I. Walles, from Mrs. M. E. Davison to N. S. Ackerly, of Long Island, has been filed for record in the office of the Clerk of Land Records of St. Mary's County. This property consists of about forty acres of upland and seven acres of oyster creeks. The property is situated about a mile and a half from Point Lookout, and has a frontage of about three and a half miles on the Potomac River. In one of the creeks, especially, known as Potter's creek, it is said, as fine oysters as any in the world can be grown. Mr. Ackerly has taken a great interest in the artificial cultivation of oysters. He has been quietly experimenting with a view to determining the value of these oyster lands, if properly cultivated.

On the property is a large fresh-water pond, which has been connected with the creek by a canal, so that the pond may be made salt, for the cultivation of diamond-back terrapin, which, when complete, good judges think will be about the best and largest of its kind in the country.—Baltimore American.

Big Fruit Farm in Georgia.

On the Rumph orchards, between Marshallville and Fort Valley are 1,000,000 peach trees and 20,000 pear trees. These orchards, during the good fruit seasons, have been marvelously profitable. One peach crop sold for $52,000 and another for $64,000. Mr. Rumph has also the largest plum orchard in the world. There are 15,000 Japanese plum trees on the place, and in the nursery beds by 200,000 seedlings, worth $15,000. There are also 30,000 raspberry bushes in cultivation.

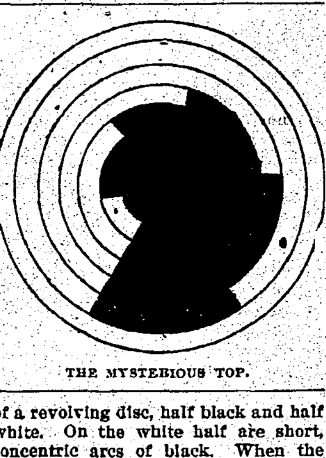
Unbridled passion sometimes leads to the halter.

MALIETOA, KING OF SAMOA.

AN INTERESTING TOY.

The Artificial Spectrum Top Perplexes Scientists.

Scientists of England have been giving a great deal of serious consideration lately to the study of a mere toy which they are still unable to explain satisfactorily. It is a top called the "artificial spectrum top," in which mere tracings of black and white are made to assume colors when in motion.


THE MYSTERIOUS TOP.

The top as now constructed consists of a revolving disc, half black and half white. On the white half are short, concentric arcs of black. When the top revolves close under a bright lamp these arcs appear, not as gray lines, as might be expected, but as lines of color. To most eyes the effect is as follows:

(1) When the revolution is such that the black line is preceded by the black half of the disc and followed by the remainder of the white, it appears red; (2) when the direction of rotation is reversed it appears blue; (3) when the lines are on the central portion of the white (so as to have equal white immediately on each side) the color is green; (4) intermediate positions give approximately the intermediate colors of the spectrum. A few people see the colors differently, and one or two people, by no means color blind, can see no color at all. Curiously enough, a few people who are somewhat color blind can see the colors on the top very well.

Injuries to the Head.

Injuries to the head may be divided into three classes: those which affect the scalp alone, those by which the skull is fractured, and those by which the brain itself is damaged to a greater or less degree.

Inasmuch as the records of the civil war, in which are accounts of thousands of cases, are in favor of stitching all scalp wounds, they should receive a doctor's care as soon as possible.

As a rule, injuries to the scalp, if carefully looked after, will repair at once, but if neglected they are exceedingly difficult of management. If the injury is extensive, the hair should be removed for a short distance around, and a clean cloth soaked in ice water should be placed over the part while waiting for the physician.

Since shock may accompany the slightest injury to any part of the body, it is difficult to say at once whether a patient, in a condition of collapse from a head wound, is suffering from a fracture of the skull, with pressure of the fragments upon the brain, or has sustained simply a concussion.

As a rule, however, cases of extensive fracture are attended by a more profound degree of collapse than those of simple concussion. The patient is totally insensible to everything, even to the utmost efforts made to arouse him.

Fractures of the base of the skull, which are almost invariably fatal, may be attended with bleeding from the ears and nose or mouth.

In all injuries to the head, the patient should be kept in a state of complete quiet. Iced water should be kept constantly about the head, and the room should be somewhat darkened. The diet should be low in proportion to the severity of the case, but always nourishing. The head should be elevated, placed upon the rather firm pillows instead of soft ones. The dressing about the head should be just enough to support and protect the wound from draughts of cold, without being heating.

No injury to the head, however slight, should be regarded as unimportant, since almost any such injury is liable to be complicated with mischief to the brain. For this reason every wound of the head should receive careful attention at the hands of a competent physician.—Youth's Companion.

CAPTAIN RICE'S WHISKERS.

Some Say He Was Ruled Off the Turf for Pulling Them.

Habitues of all Western tracks from St. Paul to New Orleans are familiar with the "gag" that Captain Rice, the Arkansas horseman, has been ruled off the turf "for pulling his whiskers." Few sportsmen are better known than Captain E. R. Rice, one of whose most valued possessions is his tremendous crop of whiskers. They reach below his knees and their extremities not infrequently are seen waving through between his legs when the captain stands facing a smart breeze. Captain Rice, besides his string of race horses, owns an immense cotton plantation near Little Rock, and is one of the most popular men in his vast circle of acquaintances.

CAPTAIN E. B. RICE.

THE ELOPEMENT OF THE FUTURE.

AMERICAN STREET RAILWAYS.

Immense Sums Invested in These Means of Urban Transportation.

The great importance of the street railway interests of this country is shown in a striking manner by some of the statistics. While incomplete, the figures are believed to be accurate within 5 per cent and are surprising in many respects. New York has the greatest amount of track, 1,583 miles, or more than in all New England. Pennsylvania comes next, with 1,422 miles; then Ohio with 1,077 miles, Massachusetts with 960 miles and Illinois with 951 miles. The order of States arranged with regard to the number of cars is: New York, 9,115; Illinois, 5,815; Pennsylvania, 4,021; Massachusetts, 3,896; and Ohio, 3,254. But this order is entirely changed when the number of cars per mile of track is taken into consideration, for on this basis of arrangement the District of Columbia heads the list with 6.49, followed by Illinois with 6.12, New York with 5.76, Missouri with 4.64 and Massachusetts with 4.02. The greatest capitalization per mile of track is $111,200, in New York. It is $81,700 in Pennsylvania, $73,400 in Rhode Island, $69,600 in Illinois and $68,100 in Louisiana. The funded debt per mile of track is largest in New York, where it is $96,700, and other high figures are $72,400 in Rhode Island, $61,800 in New Jersey, $58,800 in Illinois and $51,600 in both Missouri and Maryland. The total capital liabilities per mile of track are $207,100 in New York, $146,800 in Rhode Island, $129,400 in New Jersey, $128,500 in Illinois, $116,700 in Missouri and $113,400 in Louisiana. The banner States in the matter of capitalization are Mississippi, Florida, South Dakota and New Hampshire, whose combined capital stock and funded debt amount to less than $16,000 per mile of track, while enormously valuable metropolitan properties in New York naturally give that State its leading position.—Street Railway Journal.

A VEILED SHEET.

A New and Very Useful Arrangement for Babies and Invalids.

It is sometimes advisable to cover the head of a baby or an invalid during very cold weather, or in summer when flies are troublesome. This may be conveniently done by means of the veiled sheet, which is shown in the accompanying picture. The arrangement consists of a square of suitable gauze set in the sheet where the head of the sleeper comes. It admits plenty of air and also allows the nurse or attendant to see the face of the sleeper.

THE VEILED SHEET.

Indolence of Samoans.

It seems that the Samoans have developed a passion for the possession of large rowing boats built in European fashion. Instead of cultivating their land, they now waste their time traveling about in these vessels from village to village, and from island to island, "discussing politics." Some of these boats pull as many as thirty oars, and are between seventy and eighty feet long, while one is being built on the island of Savali to measure 100 feet in length. Our consul mentions the case of a village owning two or three of these boats, for which they have doubtless paid dearly, and where most of the young men are also owners of a weedy pony or equally useless horse. The land on which their village stands is mortgaged, and is advertised for sale. Yet, instead of making any attempt to raise money to pay off the trifling sum required, they have for the last four months been playing, almost weekly, cricket matches with thirty or forty players a side, for stakes consisting of pigs and kegs of salt beef, to the accompaniment of a band of savage music. The consul believes the amount of money expended on cricket in this village since February would have paid off, not only the interest, but a large part of the principal of the mortgage.—London News.

Fiddled for Freedom.

Josef Buncizib and his son, Rudi, Hungarian violinists, arrived recently in the steerage of the steamer Lahn, from Bremen. They were brought before the board of special inquiry and questioned regarding their plans for earning a living in America. Secretary Smith ordered them to play some melody in order that their ability as musicians might be demonstrated. The Hungarians struck up a Hungarian duet, a most mournful and discordant air. The members of the board looked solemn, and it was evident that the violinists would be sent back.

Suddenly the music ceased, and a moment later the lively air of "Daisy Bell" brought smiles to the faces of every one in the room. "Any one who can play 'Daisy Bell' in that style can earn a living in America," said the secretary.—New York Journal.

Mosquitoes Not Rapacious.

Mosquitoes materially differ from their prey, man. Herein they set a noble example. They, too, are politically sound on the race and sex questions. They make no distinction in color or gender. Professionally, they resemble their scientific allies of the medical fraternity. They never let blood without putting in their bill!

Natural Barometers.

When the spider's web on the grass can be seen thickly covered with morning dew, and the dandelions open fully their golden petals before eight o'clock in the morning, it is a very sure sign that the day will be fair; but if the dandelions remain closed until nine o'clock, rain may be expected.

Rum and an enraged bull help to make a farmer run through his land rapidly.

Conscience is half blind unless it have an eye for others as well as for self.

Plain goods become figured when they are marked down.

AN ODD PAIR OF PETS.

Naturally Antagonistic, They Became the Closest Friends.

Gorley Phelps, a farmer living two miles east of Fort Niagara, on the shores of Lake Ontario, has an odd pair of pets. They are a cat and a rat. They are the best of friends. They eat together, sleep together and play together. The cat is a big Maltese tom, with a bushy tail and sharp claws. He is 3 years old, and was raised from a kitten. The rat is 18 months old.

Last September a year ago Mr. Phelps tore down an old workshop in the rear of his house. In an old boot there he found a nest of rats. The mother of the Maltese tom killed the parent rat, and later ate two of the children. The third baby rat stole into the pocket of Mr. Phelps' coat, where, at the end of three days, Mr. Phelps found it. Mr. Phelps at first intended to kill it, but the rat seemed so tame that he decided to make it a household pet.

The rat grew rapidly on meat and cheese eating out of its owner's hand. Its life was in constant danger on account of the number of cats about the house. Mr. Phelps put the rat in a small cage, and placed the cage in a large box made of wire screens. The cats made frantic efforts to get at the rat. The Maltese tom, however, merely sniffed at the screen and walked away. This behavior decided Mr. Phelps to try to conciliate Tom and the rat. He put Tom inside the screen. Tom made several half-hearted attempts to get the rat out of the little cage, and then stretched himself out and went to sleep.

Every day for three weeks Mr. Phelps put Tom in the big cage, and the rat, which he named Cheese, into the small cage. Daily each became more accustomed to the other's presence. One day he opened both cages. Tom and Cheese squared themselves as if for an encounter. Mr. Phelps threw some bits of meat between them. They hesitated, then both began to eat. From that time the two have been warm friends.

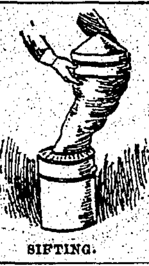
They live together in the cage. By day they wander about the house or into the adjoining country store, which Mr. Phelps owns. Each is very jealous of the other. If anyone pets Tom, Cheese runs about squeaking and exasperated. If Cheese is the favored one, Tom murmurs his disapproval, and arches his back and bristles his tail. If they are separated they run about hunting here and there until they find each other, when they dance and jump with glee. Mr. Phelps has a large show window in his store. Tom and Cheese spend much of their time in it, and the spectacle of these natural enemies living as friends attracts much attention.—New York World.

ASH SIFTING MADE EASY.

There Is No Dust, and You Recover Lots of Good Coal.

A very large percentage of the contents of the ash box is good fuel, but the task of separating it is such a disagreeable one that much good coal is allowed to go to waste. There has been invented a sifter of very simple and inexpensive construction, which may be readily attached to or detached from an ordinary ash can or barrel, altogether preventing the escape of dust or other fine particles while sifting the ashes.

As shown in the illustration, applied to an ash can of moderate size, the sifting may be done at the side of the stove or range from which the ashes are removed. An open-ended bag of sail duck or other suitable canvas is attached by means of a draw string to the mouth of the can, a second draw string drawing the bag closely over and in from the edges of the can, to absolutely prevent the escape of any dust, and cause the ashes to readily fall into the can. The upper end of the bag is attached by means of another draw string to a circular head in which is a sieve, and a cover is adapted to be set in the head during the sifting operation, as shown in one of the views.


SIFTING.

EMPTYING COAL.

Experimental Farms.

The federal government of Canada has for some time been taking an active interest in the improvement of agricultural methods throughout the provinces. There are at present twelve farms in Canada especially equipped for this purpose. The central experimental farm, which is situated near Ottawa, is perhaps the best example of these stations. It comprises about five hundred acres of land with a complete outfit of buildings and necessary machinery. The buildings are especially fitted up for cattle, horses, pigs and poultry, and all of these are well stocked. There is also a dairy equipped with modern appliances for carrying on experimental work. The farm also includes a seed-testing and propagating house and conservatory. The staff of workers includes a director, an agriculturist, a horticulturist, a botanist, an entomologist, a chemist, a poultry manager, a foreman of forestry and several assistants.

A Tiny Book.

One of the smallest books that have been printed has just been published in Paris. It is the story of Perraut, Little Hop o' My Thumb. There are eighty pages of printed matter and four engravings. The book is thirty-eight millimeters long, twenty-eight wide and six thick, and its weight is only five grammes. The little volume is a complete book in every way, the binding being perfect, the pages duly numbered, and the title page appearing with all the formality of the most dignified volume. The pages can only be read by the use of a microscope; but then it is found that the printing is clear and that the proof-reading has been excellently done. Several men in France are carrying these volumes inside their watch covers. A copy presented to a French library has been duly entered in the catalogues and placed on the shelves.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.

He walked the stream the livelong day,
With rod and reel and fly,
And then went home and reveled in
One long, luxuriant lie.
—Philadelphia Record.

"This reminds me of my school days," remarked Fogg, as he dropped into his new easy chair, "Caned seat, you know."—Boston Transcript.

He—I love the country, where everything so smacks of freshness. She—That may be, but freshness can gain no smacks here.—Adams Freeman.

The Younger One—I wonder if I will lose my looks, too, when I get to your age? The Elder One—You would be lucky if you did.—Washington Star.

Thomas—Have they named the twins over at your house yet? John—Yep; pa called them Thunder and Lightning as soon as he heard about them.—Truth.

Van Twerp—I hear your daughter has reached a high place in the theatrical profession. Von Swipe—Yes; she's singing on a roof garden.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"How do you stand on this here money question, Major?" "I don't stand at all, sir! Money's so scarce that when I strike a dollar it jest keels me over!"—Life.

Weston—Do you think a young man can safely marry on $10 a week? Easton—Well, that depends on how much the girl's father is worth.—Somerville Journal.

"Say, guide, what does that memorial stone commemorate?" "I put it there. It it upon that spot where a tourist once gave five marks."—Fliegende Blatter.

Carry—Why was it, I wonder, my poor husband never said anything to me about remarrying? Anna—Probably you were not the person he wanted to warn.—Life.

Justice—What is the charge against this prisoner? Officer—Having an infernal machine in his possession, yer honor. Justice—Anarchist or bicyclist?—Brooklyn Life.

In popping the question he did prefer
To do it in a manner firm and steady;
He did not go on his knees to her—
For she was on his knees already.
—Life.

Teacher—If your father was to hear of your conduct it would make his hair turn gray. Bobby—I beg your pardon, sir, my father hasn't any hair left.—The State.

Harry—Come, Johnny, let's play horse. Johnny—Oh, you're behind the times; we don't play hoss any more. If you want to play bicycle, I'm with yer.—Boston Transcript.

Summer Resorter—And is everything on your farm nice and fresh? Farmer—Nice and fresh? I guess you'd think so if you'd see some of our city boarders.—Boston Traveler.

"Did you receive an affectionate letter from Bar Harbor from your wife?" "Yes, but she didn't waste any words. She merely wrote, 'Love! Send me $100!'"—Boston Gazette.

Hobson—I hear Cholly Sappy is out of his mind, poor fellow. Costique—I think he is rather to be congratulated. He must have been frightfully cramped in it.—Philadelphia Record.

Young Lady (on the grand stand)—The umpire calls a foul, but I don't even see a feather. Her Escort—But you must remember that this is a picked nine.—Sacred Heart Review.

"I don't know how it is," said Adolphus; "but there is always something or other running through my mind." "How fortunate," replied Kate, "that it isn't a train of thought."—Boston Transcript.

"I see they've nominated Coxey fur Governor of Ohio," said one ex-Commonwealer. "Yes," replied another. "But we won't have no such walkover ez we had last summer."—Washington Star.

Cholly Chumpey—I see that earrings are coming into fashion again. Have your ears ever been bored? Miss Caustic—What a question! Haven't I often listened to your twaddle?—Syracuse Post.

Yabsley—Did you carry out your threat of telling Samuelson what you thought of him? Mudge—No. The telephone girl said she positively could not stand such language.—Indianapolis Journal.

Princely—Did you see Jaberson last night, spending money like a prince? "Like a prince? He blew in about $4. Do you call that like a prince?" "Sure. The money was his wife's."—Indianapolis Tribune.

"Ah," said the jovial friend of the man with the valise, "going for a little rest, are you?" "No," was the reply, with a hurried glance at the time table, "I'm going away on my vacation."—Washington Star.

"We must fly," said Murat to Napoleon on one occasion when the battle had gone sorely against them. "It is impossible," replied the latter. "The enemy has destroyed both wings of the army."—Harper's Bazar.

Cleff—They tell me your daughter Julia is quite a singer. Has she a good voice? Is her method—— Staff—Can't say so much about her voice, but her method is superb. She never sings when I am at home.—Boston Transcript.

Advertising.

Advertising is not an outcome of modern necessity, but is a very ancient practice. The British Museum possesses a collection of old Greek advertisements printed on leaden plates. The Egyptians were great advertisers. Papyrus leaves over three thousand years old have been found at Thebes describing slaves and criminals who had run away, and offering a reward for their capture; and at Pompeii ancient advertisements have been deciphered on the walls.

CAN CURE ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER.

A Leading Physician at Last Discovers the Remedy.

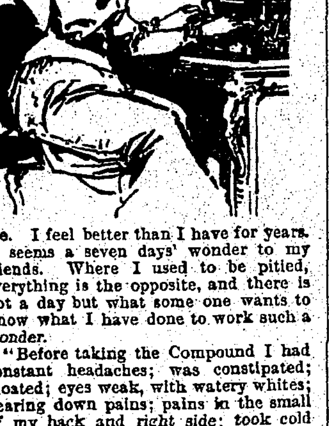
The majority of sufferers from asthma and kindred complaints, after trying many doctors and numberless advertised remedies without avail, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure for these most distressing diseases, and no doubt these same persons will be the more in doubt and skeptical when they learn through the columns of the press that Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, the recognized authority, who has treated more cases of these diseases than any living doctor, has achieved success by perfecting a remedy which not only gives immediate relief in the worst cases, but has positively cured thousands of sufferers, who were considered incurable. These were just as skeptical as some of our readers, who are thus afflicted, now are. His remedy no doubt possesses the merit claimed by the doctor or he would not be willing to authorize this paper to announce that he is not only willing to give free to each person in this city suffering from asthma, hay fever, phthisic or bronchitis, one free liberal trial package of his cure, but urgently requests all sufferers to send him their name and address and receive a package, absolutely free of charge, knowing that in making the claim he does for his cure, a strong doubt will arise in the minds of many, and that a personal test, as he offers to all, will be more convincing and prove its merits than the publishing of thousands of testimonials from others who have been permanently cured by the use of his asthma cure "Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure," as it is called, has been sold by all druggists ever since it was first introduced, although many persons have never heard of it. The doctor has certainly made a most generous and fair offer, and all who are suffering from any of the above complaints should write to him at once, and avail themselves of his offer. Address Dr. R. Schiffmann, 314 Rosabel St., St. Paul, Minn. Write at once, as no free samples can be obtained after Sept. 15.

Embarrassing Popularity.

At one time the Duke of Wellington's extreme popularity was rather embarrassing. For instance, on leaving home each day he was always intercepted by an affectionate mob, who insisted on hoisting him on their shoulders and asking where they should carry him. It was not always convenient for him to say where he was going, so he used to say: "Carry me home, carry me home;" and so he used to be brought home half a dozen times a day a few minutes after leaving his own door.

"We."

Kant discusses the question why kings say "we" in lieu of "I," and traces the cause to egotism, condescension and feudalism. Coleridge, on the other hand, says it is rather a relic of democracy, retained by the policy of Augustus, who, merging in one the most important magistracies, would be addressed not as a person but as a proxy of the majority, "We," that is the Tribunes, the Pontiff, and the Senate.



YOUNG LADIES' TROUBLE.

FACTS MADE KNOWN TO FRIENDS

Lady Stenographers, Typewriters, and all Working Girls Interested.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

This class of women are more or less afflicted with illness brought on by constant application in one position. Therefore all will be interested in the candid expression of this bright young lady of Denver, Col., who writes Mrs. Pinkham as follows:—

"This is the first opportunity I have found to write and thank you for the good your Compound has done me. I feel better than I have for years. It seems a seven days' wonder to my friends. Where I used to be pitied, everything is the opposite, and there is not a day but what some one wants to know what I have done to work such a wonder.

"Before taking the Compound I had constant headaches; was constipated; bloated; eyes weak, with watery whites; bearing down pains; pains in the small of my back and right side; took cold very easily, which always caused intense pain in ovaries. I did not want to go anywhere or see any one.

"I was called cross, but I could not help it, feeling as I did. I could not lift anything or do any hard work without suffering for days afterward. Menstruation lasted from eight to ten days, the first two or three days being in almost constant pain, day and night.

"*Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound has made a new girl of me; am now well, happy, and strong." Yours truly, A STENOGRAPHER, Denver, Col.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. CURE ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, TORPID LIVER, DIZZY FEELINGS, DYSPEPSIA.

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the Liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

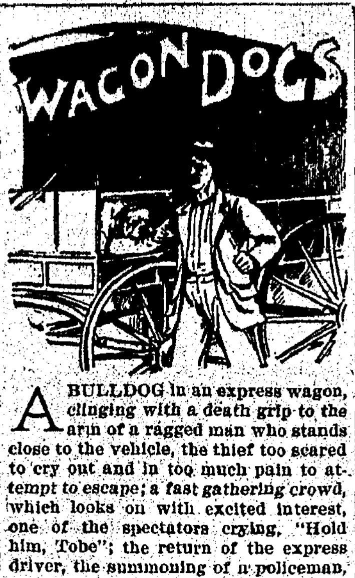
OBSERVE

the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness on rising suddenly, dots or webs before the sight; fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION



A BULLDOG in an express wagon, clinging with a death grip to the arm of a ragged man who stands close to the vehicle, the thief too scared to cry out and in too much pain to attempt to escape; a fast gathering crowd, which looks on with excited interest, one of the spectators crying, "Hold him, Tobe"; the return of the express driver, the summoning of a policeman, the noisy clatter of a patrol wagon, the release of the ragged man from the painful custody of his canine captor, a hurried explanation between the express driver and the officers, the departure of the police wagon, the murmurs of approval by the now enormous crowd—these were spirited little incidents in Chicago the other day, says the Tribune.

"What's the matter?" asked a breathless young man who had arrived too late to see the performance.

"Fellow tried to steal a package out of the express wagon and the bulldog nailed him and held him till the police came," he was told.

Incidents such as the above are rare, but dogs in wagons are not a novelty, even in the heart of the city. People see them and often hear them bark, but few persons pause to think why they are in the wagons. These wagon dogs are pets and companions of the drivers and are treated with respect, for most of them are worth their weight in gold to the owners. Take, for instance, the bulldog that captured the thief. His support costs only what he eats and that is inexpensive. He is fidelity itself—absolutely trustworthy.

As a general thing small dumb companions are the choice of wagon drivers. Coal haulers and freighters of heavy materials affect large dogs, chiefly Newfoundlands, but the terriers and even the pugs are chosen by the drivers of delivery wagons. A grocery man whose store is pretty well south on Wabash avenue has a pug to accompany the driver, and a good selection it is. The black snouted, pig tailed little fellow is as proud as a peacock and delights to attract attention to himself and the gaudy wagon by barking almost continuously while he is in sole charge of the rig. Furthermore, the pug is on terms of most intimate friendship with the horse, and while the driver is away amuses himself on the animal's back, running from his big friend's mane to tail and dancing all over him. The horse seems to be proud of his little chum, but when the pug's feet tickle his back he turns his head and shows his teeth in a display of mock anger. The boy who drives that particular wagon was asked what service the pug could perform.

"None that I know of," he said, "'cept to make a noise and keep de kids away from de wagon when I goes inside. He's company fur de horse, dough, and I ain't never scared of a runaway so long's de dog stays wid 'em."

There are dogs, however, that do aid in the delivery of goods, and many a weary step they save their masters. A certain North Side milkman has such an assistant, a big red Irish setter that is at once a beauty, an aristocrat in pedigree and a treasure in service. A valuable part of this milkman's trade is the supplying of pure Jersey milk from his own cows to families in which there are babes and small children. This "baby milk" is put up in quart jars, with screw tops and wire bales or handles. The dog can easily carry one of these jars and really seems to take pleasure in doing his part of the work. No apartment building stairs are too high, steep or slippery to baffle him, and, having been taken twice over the baby route, he is perfection itself in the delivery of the packages.

THE GROCERY MAN'S DOG.

What can scarcely be called a wagon dog and yet cannot be otherwise classified is a coach dog owned by a North Side furniture mover. The animal is extremely ordinary in appearance, but "pays for himself" many times over in habits. Spot actually smokes and drinks. He will hold a pipe in his mouth and let the smoke curl into his throat and nostrils and seemingly find pleasure in the habit. He carries a surprising variety of household articles without injuring them—bundles of bedding, small rolls of carpet, light chairs and knick-knacks of various kinds—and in this way does much to help his boss and the other workers in denuding a flat house.

"That dog," said Mr. Ritchie, "will take an ordinary light chair down three pairs of stairs without bumping anything or anybody, hurting himself or scratching the varnish. A peculiar feature of his work is that he almost always selects for himself the articles he is to carry. Another oddity is that with bulky but light articles he goes down stairs head first, but with compact, heavy packages he goes tail first—backs down with them. He seems to feel that if he drops a heavy package it were best to drop it as short a distance as possible. He's worth about half a man in this business. Here, Spot! Go and get me the whisk broom!" And the dog trotted into the office of the establishment and returned with the whisk broom in his mouth.

Fox terriers are favorites as wagon dogs. They are easily trained, cute, companionable, affectionate and willing. Many butchers, bakers, grocers and laundrymen have them and find them useful, especially in guarding the wagons while drivers are delivering parcels. They are of service, too, as watchdogs, for their ears are keen and their tongues sharp when strangers approach at night. Frequently they are made to work when they think they are playing, and not infrequently they prove of real value in preventing mischief.

A laundryman on Wrightwood avenue has a pair of the brightest of fox terriers and has taught them to haul small baskets of bundled clothing from the wrapping room into the office, where the packages are arranged alphabetically on the shelves for the convenience of the delivery clerk. The same dogs "run wid de machine," accompany the wagon, and once when a sneak thief snatched a big bundle of linen from the open rear of the wagon they left their posts, overtook the culprit and so impeded his progress that he was still in sight when the driver returned. The linen was recovered and the thief let off with a beating for which he will long remember that driver.

Not less valuable as wagon dogs are bull terriers, Skye terriers and what are generally known as Scotch terriers. The latter is a variety that seems to include all dogs that are small, shaggy and yellow. Sometimes they prove possessed of really wonderful intelligence, as was the case of the "wagon boss," owned by a butcher whose place of business is on West Madison street.

THE SMOKING COACH DOG.

The dog had ridden so long beside the driver of the two-wheeled cart that he knew where every customer lived and would show impatience of the liveliest kind if the driver, for reasons he could not impart to his brute comrade, did not stop at each familiar gate. Finally the driver, an observant sort of genius, adopted the plan of making explanations. For instance, if Mrs. Smith had said yesterday that she would not be at home to-day and that the butcher need not call, the driver, reaching Mrs. Smith's gate, would turn to the dog and say aloud, "She's not at home today." The dog got in the habit of looking for explanations and when they were forthcoming would accept them as due and satisfactory.

WITH A RESERVATION.

Perplexity in a Colored Congregation Over an Unexpected Donation.

Recently a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church returned from a tour of the South and made his headquarters at one of the big hotels up town. To those who called upon him at the hotel he told a funny story about his experience among the negroes of the South. He went down with a party to one of the fashionable winter resorts along the coast. One Sunday he was told of a service that was to be held at a colored Methodist Church several miles inland. It was suggested that the party attend these services, and accordingly carriages were ordered and the drive was made. The rest of the story is best told in his own language. He said:

"When we arrived at the church we found that it was to be a sort of special service to raise money to pay off a church debt. They had recently erected a new church, and it was only partly paid for. The local bishop had been summoned and a great effort was being made to get the money. When we had taken our seats a colored brother came around and asked us if we would not go to the front, but we declined.

"In the course of his remarks the bishop dwelt upon the good work that had been done in the name of the Redeemer, and called upon everyone present to contribute something toward paying off the great debt that the church had assumed in building a new house of worship. He said that the debt was $142.35, and that it must be met. His eloquent plea reached our hearts, and we made up a little purse among ourselves and raised $100. The money was handed to me, and I, when the plate was passed around, laid a crisp $100 bill on the plate. While the money was being counted a song service was held. It was plainly evident to us that something unusual was going on, and there was a subdued air of excitement among those counting the money. Finally the bishop stepped to the front and raised his hand. The music ceased at once. He began to speak very gravely, and imangine our astonishment when he said:

"'Brethren, we have met with remarkable success in our efforts to-day. We have received enough money to pay off the debt and a surplus of $14.12—that is, providin' th' bill which the gentleman from the North gave us is genuine.'"—New York Tribune.

Making a Stir.

People who are continually sighing over wrongs never mend them. But those who actively resent injustice of any kind, and exert themselves to do away with it, will often force other people into activity in sheer self-defense. The other people would like to sit quiet and take it out in sighing, but these energetic fussers will not let them. At last, to get rid of the agitators, they rouse up, go to work with a will, and accomplish what is asked of them for the sake of the peace they obtain thereby. But whatever their motive, all mankind has the benefit. It is not only well to get wrongs righted, it is also well to get sluggish people stirred up occasionally.

When a woman is in a hurry, she ties a ribbon around the center of her night gown and wears it down town. People think it is a white dress.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

The Lost Voice.

"Oh, my!" exclaimed the Ricadoo, a-sitting by the shore,
"Oh, woe is me, I ne'er can be, a singer any more
For lately in a solo I tried a note so high
My voice it got away from me and flew up in the sky.

If I just had that voice again how happy I would be,
But now I ne'er can sing again, Oh, deary, deary, me!"

He Knew Why.

"Our first impressions most readily slip our memories," said the teacher.

"Oh, I know why!" shouted Johnny.

"Well, why?"

"Our first impressions are slippers."

Her Encore.

A little girl we know does not understand encores, and so found fault with the audience at a recent children's concert, in which she helped to sing a chorus. "I know we didn't make one mistake," she exclaimed, on her way home, "and yet they made us come out and sing it over again!"—London Tit-Bits.

Wouldn't Use False Keys.

The notion that alcohol may do good because, for a moment, it seems to do good, was well answered by a physician's response to a man who was somewhat too much given to the pleasures of the table. This man had said to the doctor:

"What do you think of the influence of alcohol on the digestion, doctor?"

"I think that its influence is bad," said the physician.

"But a little whisky taken just before a meal is the only key that will open my apetite, doctor."

"I don't believe in opening things with false keys, sir!" answered the other.

This response was particularly applicable, for a falsely stimulated appetite is a sure prelude to indigestion.

Treasure Is a Wonder.

There is a little girl living with her parents in Newport, Ky., who is a musical prodigy.

She is but five years old, and can play in good time and with technical accuracy several compositions more than ordinarily difficult

She has not only developed this aptitude for the piano, but has a wondrously accurate ear. She can tell the key at once in which she hears some one else play, and already transposes from one key to another with the familiarity of a professional.

The name of this girl is "Treasure" Ballentyne, and she is not only precocious in music, but very bright in other respects.

"Treasure" is like a little doll, she is so much petted, and often she is the central figure of attraction in drawing-room parties.

She takes all the attentions given her with becoming modesty and never refuses to play unless asked by big, naughty boys' who, she thinks, want to tease her, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Her parents are going to do all they can to place in the hands of their "treasure" the best opportunity and means of a thorough musical education.

Wanted Him to Jump.

"The West Philadelphia Philanthropist" is the name given a courtly and dignified gentleman whose benevolent air, high silk hat and leisurely gait would indicate, what is indeed the fact, that he has retired from active life and spends most of his time in helping the poor.

He was proceeding up a narrow alley not long since and stopped to observe with his beneficent smile the friskings of a crowd of little girls who were jumping the rope while two of them "turned." After they had gone through all the varieties of "pepper and salt," "back door and front door," "guinea pigeon" and the rest, the philanthropist, dropping in a "well done" now and then, became anxious to go on and requested the children in rotund tones to allow him to pass. His fact was a study when the young ones turned all the faster, and one called out: "Jump, mister, jump! It'll do you good!"—Philadelphia Press.

ASKED HIM TO JUMP.

The Laziest.

A most curious and sluggish creature is the tauawa, a nine-inch lizard, whose home is in New Zealand. This little imitation saurian has the reputation of being the laziest creature ever created. He is usually found clinging to rocks or logs along the shores of rivers and lakes, and has been known to remain in one position, perfectly motionless, for many months.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Honey as Food.

Honey has been known from the earliest times. The Scripture makes mention of it, and pagan writers celebrate its virtues. It was called "the milk of the aged," and was thought to prolong life. Honey was also used in the embalming of the body after death. This food, as useful as it is delicious, was esteemed most highly by the Greeks, who celebrated its virtues alike in prose and verse, so that the fame of Attic honey has been transmitted unimpaired to our own day. Used in all kinds of pastry, cake and ragouts, it was also esteemed as a sauce.

Pythagoras, in the latter portion of his life, was a vegetarian, and lived wholly on bread and honey, a diet which he recommended to his disciples. And this gentle philosopher reached the ripe old age of 90 years before he departed from life.

The true source from which honey is derived was only discovered in later years. Virgil supposed that its delicious sweetness fell from heaven upon flowers in the shape of gentle, invisible dew, a belief which he shared with Pliny and even Galen. It was left to modern observers to study with enthusiasm plant life and bee life, and learn from them some of the most wonderful lessons of nature.

Honey was often served by the ancients at the beginning of a banquet in order that the uncloyed palate might enjoy to the full its exquisite flavor. It took the place that sugar occupied after the discoveries of the properties of the sugar cane, so that all conserves, cakes and beverages were dependent on honey for their sweetness. Apicius prepared it for seasoning purposes in this manner: Boil eight pounds of honey with one pint of wine, skim, add pepper, spikenard, saffron and dried dates. This mixture was kept in jars to use as occasion required.

Splitting Shackles Asunder.

By merely flexing the muscles of his arms is an easy task for Sandow, that superlatively strong man. You will never be able to do this, but you may acquire that degree of vigor, which proceeds from complete digestion and sound repose, if you will enter on a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and persist in it. The Bitters will invariably afford relief to the malarious, rheumatic and neuralgic, and avert serious kidney trouble.

Very Advanced.

Fond Mother—I hope, my son, that none of the students at your college smoke cigarettes.

Studious Son—No, indeed. We all smoke pipes.—New York Weekly.

Paris has fared better, as statistics will show, as regards morals, crime, health and otherwise, in cheap tenement dwellings where two or more families reside, than any of the large cities of the world. Until very recently a law enacted during the first republic in regard to the construction and use of cheap tenement houses for artisans has been in force.

A Golden Harvest

Is now assured to the farmers of the West and Northwest, and in order that the people of the more Eastern States may see and realize the magnificent crop conditions which prevail along its lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has arranged a series of three (3) Harvest Excursions for Aug. 29, Sept. 10 and 24, for which round trip excursion tickets (good for return on any Friday from Sept. 13 to Oct. 11 inclusive) will be sold to various points in the West, Northwest and Southwest at the low rate of about one fare.

For further particulars apply at ticket office, 95 Adams street, Chicago.

Swore to Never Give Quarter.

Medieval knights often took a voluntary oath that they would never spare the life of an enemy.

Tobacco-Twisted Nerves.

Millions of men keep asking for stimulants because the nervous system is constantly irritated by nicotine poison. Chewing or smoking destroys manhood and nerve power. It's not a habit, but a disease, and you will find a guaranteed cure in No-To-Bac, sold by Druggists everywhere. Book free. The Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Hot shot as well as chain and grape shot, when first employed, were declared to be inventions of the devil, and not to be sanctioned among civilized nations.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERRELL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

Bombardment of the residence portions of towns, now forbidden by the laws of war, has been repeatedly practiced in spite of this prohibition.

Tired Women

Nervous, weak and all worn out—will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. It is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, torpid liver, foul breath, sallow skin, coated tongue, pimples loss of appetite, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's, or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York. Pills, 10¢ and 25¢ a box.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Baffled the Linguists.

The late Prof. Stephen J. Young, of Bowdoin, was an accomplished linguist. One day he was on a train bound for Bangor to Brunswick, Me., when the conductor, who knew him, entered his car to ask him to come out to the second-class coach to try and find out where a certain stupid foreigner was going. The conductor had attacked him in all the foreign lingo he could master, and could get no other response than a stupid stare.

Prof. Young went back to the rear of the train. The passenger sat there looking very much disturbed and bewildered. The professor went at him in Canadian French, then in German, then in the languages of Scandinavia, Egypt, Italy, Spain and every other country on the face of this green earth. Still the passenger sat "mum as an owl," while the look of bewilderment deepened on his face. The professor was nonplused, and was turning in defeat to his own car when the man looked wearily out of the window and remarked sadly to himself:

"By gosh, I wish was ter hum." He was an Aroostook Yankee and he could speak nothing but English.

Are you going to Louisville to attend the twenty-ninth annual encampment of the G. A. R. Sept. 11 to 14? The Monon Route is the national official route Chicago to Louisville, and the battlefield line from Louisville to the South. Special accommodations will be provided for all those who attend. In addition to the two regular trains daily (morning and evening), special trains will be run at such hours as will best accommodate the veterans, and special cars will be furnished posts of twenty-five or more members if so desired. Also special sleeping cars can be arranged for. The fare from Chicago to Louisville will be $6 for the round trip, and from Louisville to Chattanooga $6.35 for the round trip. Tickets will be limited a sufficient length of time to enable members of the G. A. R. to visit Chickamauga battlefield. The National Park at that place will be dedicated with imposing ceremonies after the encampment at Louisville. For rates, special trains, special coaches, sleeping cars and further information, address Sidney B. Jones, city passenger agent, 232 Clark street, Chicago; L. E. Sessions, traveling passenger agent, Minneapolis, Minn.; or Frank J. Reed, general passenger agent, Chicago.

Banner Diamond Wedding.

This remarkable item comes from Kennebunkport, Me. The Manuel diamond wedding was celebrated there recently, and was a notable affair. Mr. Manuel is nearly 110 years old, and his wife is nearly as old. The wedding march consisted of a procession of centenarians, there being a number of Kennebunkport people who were over 100 years old. The children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren joined in the march. The ceremony was followed by an old-fashioned dance upon the green.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

The more an enemy hates us, the more our kindness will hurt him.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The Onward March

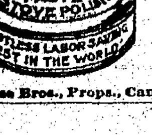
of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

PATENTS Thomas P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No att'y's fee until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.



BEST IN THE WORLD.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH in cakes for general blacking of a stove.

THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS and CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Caution: In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, Dorchester, Mass. is printed on each package.

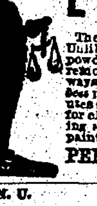
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

RIPANS TABULES

The Home Bureau for Delicacies for the Sick, and Nurses' Registry, at 15 West Forty-second st., N. Y., under date of Oct. 20, 1894, writes: "Please send one dozen boxes Ripans Tabules to the Nurses' Club, 104 West Forty-first street. Reports of the Tabules for troubles resulting from disordered digestion come very frequently to our attention here. This Bureau does not dispense medicines, but has opportunity to bear frequent discussions concerning the merits of remedies. It seems to be conceded that the Tabules are a reliable auxiliary to the physician. Some of our patrons use them to a considerable extent, and physicians assure us that the formula is excellent."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.



LEWIS' 98% LYE

Powdered and Perfumed.
(PATENTED.)

The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

PENNA. SALT MFG. CO.
Gen'l Agts., Phila., Pa.

C. N. U. No. 36—95

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

"Cleanliness Is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae Honesty." Common Sense Dictates the Use of

SAPOLIO

As One Woman To Another:

"Every Monday morning for two years I've used SANTA CLAUS SOAP—always makes the clothes pure and white without hard rubbing—have my washing done by nine o'clock. This soap has never harmed the most delicate colors in my summer dresses, so it must be free from all acids. I do wish you would send down to the Grocer and get a cake to try on your next washing-day. You will find a perfect Laundry Soap. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The
N. K. Fairbank
Company,
Chicago.

A JINGLE OF JOY.

Ain't this life we're livin' blest?
Honey in your mouth!
Green corn in the winsome west,
Melons in the south!

Oh, believers,
Hear the bugle's call,
Green corn in the summer time,
Punkins in the fall!

Ain't this life we're livin' jest
Brimmin' full o' joys!
Fiddles goin' south an' west,
Swing your sweethearts, boys!

Oh, believers,
Hear the bugle's call,
Melons in the summertime,
Punkins in the fall.

—F. L. Stanton, in Chicago Times-Herald

THE GHOST'S EYES.

Mrs. Robert Livingstone was a woman of superb dignity. Yet any one of her city friends would scarcely have recognized her in the rather clumsy figure running and stumbling up the rough canon road that led from the lower bean field to the ranch house. Her black skirts were not held up, but allowed to trail a little and catch the fine dust and tar weed stain as she hurried on. Nothing of trifling importance could have forced Mary Livingstone thus *far to forget* her elegant self, even alone in a canon.

The fog was coming up from the sea and slowly closing in and deepening the shadows of the gorge. It was already late twilight, and the loneliness and gloom of the place tortured her over tense nerves. A little owl flew with a shrill scream over her head, and she screamed with it. A belated ground squirrel rustled in the underbrush up the bank, and she felt that all the terrors of the jungle were upon her.

A sharp turn in the trail brought her at last in view of the house and the welcome glimmer of a light gave her a little courage. She quickened her steps still more in her eagerness, forgetting that the canon stream crossed the road at the bend, and, missing the board, she stepped in ankle deep. Even this she scarcely noticed, but splashed on over the slippery stones. It was only when she reached the gate, breathless and disheveled, that she seemed to be able to think.

"I can't let Allen see me in this plight," she said to herself. "He would ask all manner of questions and not be put off, and I could not tell him that. Oh, no, no!" But just then a slight, youthful figure appeared at the *veranda steps*, standing on crutches.

"What makes you so awfully late, mother?" he called out to her. "I thought you never would get here," and the thin, complaining voice was even a little more impatient than usual. "Sing is on one of his worst rampages and is mad as hops because dinner is late. I was even afraid to ask him to light the lamp and I've been sitting out here in the dark for ages. If there's a dish left out there it won't be his fault. Listen to that!" and just then a tin pan seemed to go spinning across the kitchen.

"I am very sorry, my dear," said Mrs Livingston, quietly? "but I was detained by the engineer. He says the thresher engine is broken, and he must go to Seco Grande to-morrow for repairs. Some of the men were to be paid off, and I had their accounts to look over. I will be glad when your father gets home. Harvesting is too important a time for me to be left alone. Poor Allie. What a forlorn time, you've had! Come in and we'll make up for it," and she preceded him into the dark little parlor.

Quickly lighting the lamp, she said: "Turn it up more, dear, after it has burned a little, and tell Sing to have dinner in five minutes. I'll be right out," and she hurried to her room, leaving her son wondering vaguely that his mother's hand should tremble as she held the match, and secretly wishing she had not left him to face the irate Sing alone.

Allen Livingstone was 17, but long accustomed to having every wind tempered for him, he was naturally timid and not a little spoiled. Mrs. Livingstone lavished upon him that yearning and tenderness that a hopelessly crippled child calls forth from a mother's pity. He was at once her idol and her sorrow and his slightest wish was law.

Dinner at the ranch house was even more quiet than usual that evening. Mrs. Livingstone appeared tired and preoccupied, while Allen fretted childishly over the rather warmed up flavor of things on the table.

The offending Chinese came and went in sullen routine. After the *coffee*, Mrs. Livingstone put her *arm* lovingly over her son's shoulders and they went out to the parlor thus.

"I have a lovely scheme, dearest," she said. "While father is away I think it would be nice for you to come over and sleep in your old room adjoining mine. It will be more sociable and we can play we are both young again. What do you think?

"I don't mind it," said Allen, indifferently, lighting a delicate cigarita.

The house was one of those primitive Spanish structures, built of adobe, one story and three sides facing an open square—very pleasant and artistic with the deep verandas, vine-covered and cool, and the little court always full of flowers and sunshine, but not so convenient and practical for everyday comforts as some more *modern* plans for homes. The main part of the house is taken up by the living rooms, leaving the sleeping rooms in the wings and far separated.

It had been a trying time for Mrs. Livingstone, when her husband had insisted that Allen should give up his little bedroom next to theirs, which he had always occupied, and go across the court. The boy was no longer a baby, he said, and he had always needed that room for his own private use. He wanted a place for his desk and books and the big safe which held the family valuables and often considerable sums of gold and silver, as he preferred to pay his men in coin rather than by check in the usual way.

But his wife had never been reconciled to having her delicate child out of the sound of her voice at night, and many a time had she stolen out in the darkness to listen at his window to see that her darling was sleeping well, and to indulge in a long moment of adoring worship, as she strained her eyes to see the pale face on the *pillow*. "I will go around the veranda now, dear," she said, as Allen smoked, "and bring your things for the night. The couch is very comfortable, and it will be lovely to have you back."

The chill air struck her unpleasantly as she opened the door. She shuddered a little and drew her shawl closer.

"What a fog!" she exclaimed. "The beans will be again delayed. It's worse than the conflict of haymaking and showers in New England."

Coming out of her son's room a few moments later, with her arms full of his clothing she was startled by a slight noise across the court. It seemed like some heavy thing dropping with less sound than its weight would suggest. In the misty darkness she could see nothing.

Mary Livingstone was known far and near as a woman of unbounded courage and self reliance. During her husband's frequent business trips to San Francisco she stayed and ruled the little kingdom like a queen. Not a man on the ranch but was glad when Mrs. Livingstone was boss. The house in the canon was her castle, where she and Allen, with the faithful Sing, abode in security which none dared to molest. If anyone had told her a week ago that this night she would be a haunted creature, trembling and unstrung, tormented by an evil presentiment and dreading she knew not what, she would have laughed the prophet to scorn.

The parlor door had been left a little ajar, and she pushed through it and on to her own apartment.

"Please shut the door, Allie. My hands are full. I'll be ready for you soon."

Drawing the shades, she set resolutely to work about making her son's room comfortable for the night. She dared not think, or she felt that she would scream from sheer nervousness.

The dainty silver toilet articles, which were his pride, she arranged on the broad desk, and soon had the low lounging couch transformed into an inviting bed, with even a hot water bag tucked in at the foot. She took from her closet shelf his little toy like night lamp, which had been one of his childish idols, and lighted it, and, after one or two little final touches here and there, she called him.

"It's time small boys were asleep. Lock the front door, dear, and come. I have such a funny story to read to you."

Allen hobbled in, a slight frown on his delicate face at being babyed, and surveyed the little room.

"It's as cold as a barn here," he said. "What makes it so cold? I don't want to go to bed yet."

"Oh, yes, you do. It's getting late. You'll soon be nice and comfortable in your old nest. You will find it warmed."

"Oh, well, I suppose there's nothing else to do," he complained. "Where's the story?"

"I'll begin it right now, while you're getting ready," and Mrs. Livingstone settled herself by her lamp to read.

In less than half an hour she quietly peeped in to find her boy fast asleep. She wanted to stoop and kiss the white forehead, but she denied herself lest she waken him.

Nearly closing the door she walked restlessly about her *room a few* moments, aimlessly touching this and locking at that.

She took her account book out of the draggled dress she had worn down the canon and looked it over a little, soon putting it aside. She tried to read, but the words followed each other under her eyes in an unknown tongue. She took up her Bible, and even that seemed to hold no word of peace.

Something as people in great peril go over their past life, she fell to thinking of hers, but she was soon brought back face to face with the present. The thought that she was struggling so to keep in abeyance at last seemed to break its bounds and fill her soul with an irresistible fascination; she dwelt upon it and did not try to put it aside.

Three nights ago, at midnight, she had awakened suddenly, being conscious of a noxious presence near, and slowly there had grown from it two dark, glittering eyes close to her own, which held her gaze with terrible intentness. The evening in the canon they had been there before her all the way, and she had almost succumbed to their terror. For the first time she had noticed that the brows and corners of the eyes had been slightly upturned, like the Mongolian. What did it all mean? The end was not yet. What would it be? These thoughts seemed to enthrall her.

It was nearly 11 o'clock. Would it come to-night? Outside, the night was so deathly still, and so lonely. Why didn't the wind blow! Anything that would break the spell upon her.

She turned the light down, and threw herself wearily on the bed as she was.

With the first stroke of the clock at midnight she woke from a troubled sleep. In a moment she became distinctly conscious of a smoky odor, the unmistakable scent of a Chinese's clothing. A slight noise on the floor caused her to sit up quickly. A man's head and shoulders were slowly emerging from under the bed. One sickening moment she wavered, then sprang out upon him, holding him down for an instant; but he turned, and there glared up at her those same eyes—the fiend like eyes of her vision, and the man was Sing.

She grappled with him in superhuman strength, how many desperate, struggling moments she never knew. It seemed an eternity. Not a word was uttered. She saw that his superior strength must gain in the end. He constantly tried to reach for a knife, which evidently was caught in some way, for he failed to get it in his hand.

At last, Allen heard the noise and appeared at the door, almost fainting with fright.

His mother spelled out to him: "G-e-t t-h-e a-x q-u-i-c-k," then added: "Go to bed, child."

The boy had presence of mind to go around, as there were many locked doors in the way through the house.

The Chinese, afraid of some outside assistance, began to beg.

"Me catchee money—me no kill. You gib key—me no kill. You no gib, me allee same killee you, killee Allie, too. You gib key."

Mrs. Livingstone said nothing, and in an incredibly short time for him, Allen came in, panting and dragging the gleaming ax.

The fiend saw it and became like a madman. He shrieked and bit at the strong white wrists that held him like a vise. He foamed at the mouth in his fit of rage and fear.

"Allen," she said, "get the trunk rope in the closet—be quick."

After an almost hopeless struggle and a little weak help from her son, she managed to tie one hand, then both together, and had Allen make the other end fast to the bedstead.

The rope was old, and if it gave way they were lost, for it was the only thing of the kind available. Her knees were still on his chest.

"Allen," she commanded, "go from this room and shut your door tight after you."

He was almost stupefied, but obeyed blindly. In another instant he heard an awful blow and a short shuffling round, then a long moment of silence, but he dared not go in again.

Presently his mother appeared holding her wounded hand. She looked to him in the dim light like an old woman. Her face was ashen and drawn, and her dark hair had turned almost snow white. He looked at her mutely.

"My dear," she said, slowly. "God knows it was the only way. He gave me the power to save us, or you and I, Allen, would this moment have been in the traitor's place."

She gave an involuntary shudder, but turned and locked the door on the ghastly scene.

Taking some antiseptic solution she bathed her hand thoroughly and bound it with some of Allen's handkerchiefs. She then sipped a small glass of whisky and water and lay down beside her son. So the long night wore away.

There have been few changes in Seco Valley. The lima beans grow on the broad, sunny lowlands, are harvested and grow again. The canon brook still sings its love song to the blossoming hillsides. The owls and mocking birds, the squirrels and the lizards, live as before, but the vines run rampant over the broad piazzas of the ranch house in Seco Canon. Only a few complaining doves have their home in the low garret.

When Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingstone returned to live in New York their friends welcomed them with open arms. It was hinted that, not being to the manor born, Mr. Livingstone had not covered himself with glory or lined his purse with gold in his ranching scheme; but it was the change in Mrs. Livingstone that excited the most comment. The snowy hair, the restless, hunted expression and absent manner spoke of some stupendous change from her old self.

To only one trusted friend did she confide the mystery of her life. Every night at 12 o'clock there appeared to her two fierce, hard eyes, which would not turn till she was nearly beside herself with horror.

Earthy Substance in Food.

When we consider the amount of earthy or inorganic substances, including some of metallic origin, that we are in the habit of taking with our foods, it may be a question whether the eating and drinking habits of our most enlightened people are not open to criticism.

The Pacific Health Journal says that it is a well-known fact that the habitual use of limestone and other mineral waters will cause goiter. The mineral products cannot be absorbed into the fluids of the body *and thrown out; they are, therefore*, deposited in the glandular system, giving rise to disease of these organs. And yet are not mineral waters extolled to the skies? And do not our invalids rush to the "mineral springs" all over the country, expecting to be healed? You could not persuade these people that pure water would answer just as well—in fact better—though certain celebrated springs, the waters of which, as shown by chemical analysis, are entirely free from any foreign ingredient, have given most wonderful results.

One effect of the use of mineral or earthy substances in food or drink is to break down the kidneys. The habitual use of bicarbonate of soda in bread, pastries, etc., is no doubt injurious. But how many are willing to give up their hot biscuits at breakfast or their batter cakes, though very palatable bread can be made, and also light, with nothing in it but air and water? Very excellent pastry, and as "light as a puff," can be made with white flour or from flour of the whole wheat. It requires a little management in the baking, but this can be learned; and, if health is any object, it might be worth while to take lessons.

Eggs Shipped Without Shells.

A consular report tells of large *quantities of shelled eggs* being sent to England from Russia and Italy for the use of pastry cooks, bakers, hotels and restaurants. The eggs are emptied from their shells into tin cans holding 1,000 or more, and after being hermetically sealed are packed with straw into wooden cases, the taps through which the contents are drawn being added by those using them. Great care is necessary in selecting the eggs, as a single bad one would spoil the whole lot. Lower price and saving of time and greater ease and less expense and loss in handling are named as the advantages of this system. Thus far the Russian product has been uniformly good, whereas the Italian shipments have so frequently been spoiled that analysis of the Russian supply has been ordered to determine if preservatives are used.

Vinegar is mentioned in the Egyptian records as a medicine in the tenth century, B. C.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Japanese *statistics* show that "the whole number of men lost in battle in the war with China is 628." It was a lucky thing for the Japanese army it did not run up against a foot-ball team, a Fourth of July or a Brooklyn trolley car.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has just declared unconstitutional the law requiring railway engineers to whistle at every highway, and imposing a fine of $50 for every failure to do so, half of which went to the informer. For years the farmers along the railways have made considerable money by bringing suits under this law. The Union Pacific Railroad recently had to pay $8,500 to one man alone.

Preparations are making to include an exhibition of aeronautical apparatus in the Paris Exposition in 1900. The exhibit promises to be of unusual interest. It will include samples of balloons of various designs and all kinds of flying machines and soaring apparatus. A number of prizes and medals will be awarded or the most successful designs, and all foreigners will be able to compete upon equal terms with French inventors.

The trained dogs of the German Army seem to be a valuable acquisition. At a recent exhibition in Dresden the animals carried dispatches from one part of the field to another a mile distant in one or two minutes; transported cartridges in pack-saddles to points of need, and assisted men who feigned being wounded, some dogs signaling the spots of the fallen by loud barks, and others dragging the bodies to the rear.

Apropos of the agitation for good roads, the Detroit Journal says: "The thing to do is to encourage the spirit of road reform, and cause it to spread into all the States." Certainly that is a good thing to strive for, but it is not enough, comments the New York Tribune. Something more than the *spirit of road reform* is needed. There must be a practical demonstration of the advantages of first-class highways to encourage any community to undertake this work. A few miles of good road are worth more than theories on the subject covering reams of paper.

There has been a notable revival in the mining industries of the Pacific coast States and Territories of late, according to reports recently gathered by the San Francisco Chronicle. Many old gold and silver workings are being reopened and new discoveries developed, and there is also a greatly increased activity in the working of the many other valuable mineral deposits of the region in addition to the precious metals. The utilizing of water to generate electric power for running mining machinery is a new factor that gives promise of greatly extending mining operations all over the Pacific coast and the Northwest.

The desert of Sahara is not all a desert. In 1892 more than nine millions of sheep wintered in the Algerian Sahara, paying a duty of 1,763,000 francs ($352,000). These sheep were worth twenty francs ($4) apiece, or in all 175,000,000 francs. The Sahara nourishes also 2,000,000 goats and 260,000 camels, paying a duty of 1,000,000 francs. In the oases palms, citrons and apricots abound; there are cultivated also onions, pimentos and various leguminous vegetables. The oases contain 1,500,000 date palms, on which the duty is 560,000 francs. The product of a date tree varies from 8 to 10 francs; these of the desert give about 15,000,000 a year.

New York City is in the midst of a building boom that recalls the flush times of 1889. In fact, there is more money being put into large commercial structures and office buildings on Broadway alone from the Battery to Fourteenth street than at any time previously. The march *of improvement*, which for so many years was steadily northward, has turned back on its tracks, and twenty-four extensive improvements are in process on that portion of the great thoroughfare indicated. Old and cheap buildings that have for many years been eyesores are being replaced by towering palaces of steel, marble and granite. Eight million dollars is a conservative estimate of the value of the Broadway buildings now going up. On the upper west side, in the territory north of Fifty-ninth street and taking in the Morningside Park district, no less than one hundred high-class apartment houses are building.

A church has been organized in Bollinger County, Mo., with Ida Deckard as chief divinity. She is young, fair-haired and given to seeing visions. Her neighbors, rude, unlettered, superstitiously devout, believe her to be an angel in human form. They worship her as such, and the "church" is based upon their faith in her. The girl is apparently single-minded and sincere. From her trances she awakens with messages for the faithful, messages claiming sometimes to be from the Deity himself, guiding them as He guided the patriarchs of old. Also, she brings word from the blessed dead in Heaven—according to the belief of her followers—and from lost souls in Hades. Her communications are listened to by these primitive people with all the reverence due to anointed sainthood. The "new church" of the mountains has now a membership of about one hundred—a centurian band of mountaineer neighbors, firm and ardent in their remarkable faith. They propose from now on to "proselyte" for their church, and to spread their belief throughout the world.

The flocking of the rural population to the cities, its results and how to counteract them are problems that yearly become more serious. In the United States there has been a steady growth in the urban population during the last hundred years. In 1790 the percentage of the total population which lived in cities was 8.35. *In 1890 it half increased to* 29.12. It has grown more than 7 per cent. in the last decade. England's percentage of urban population is the highest in Europe—48 per cent. Thrifty Holland is next in the list, for 38 out of every hundred of her inhabitants live in towns. Belgium's percentage is 34.5 and France's but 24. It is in Sweden and Russia that the rural population is the largest in proportion. In each of these countries 91 persons out of every hundred live outside of the towns. Norway, Greece, Switzerland and Germany, in the order named, have the next largest percentages of urban dwellers. Every schoolboy knows that one of the signs which foretold the crumbling and downfall of the Roman Empire was the gathering of the country people in the towns. At Rome there were 100,000 poor who lived on alms. The fields were deserted, and agriculture fell into such a deplorable state that in 193 A. D. the exemption from taxes for ten years was decreed for every person who should till the uncultivated fields of the empire.

Commander McGiffen, of the late lamented Chinese war fleet, gives in the Century the best account yet published of the battle of the Yalu. From the account and from the comment the reasons for the Japanese victory are apparent. The two fleets were of about the same tonnage, rather over 35,000 in each case, but the Chinese had two big armored warships, while the Japs had none at all. The Chinese had also many more heavy guns. On the other hand, the Japanese excelled in rapid-fire guns, and with them made it so hot for the Chinese gunners that they couldn't do as much damage with their big guns as in theory they ought against unarmored or light armored vessels. The Japanese fleet had also the advantage in speed, which was a great benefit. After all is said, one comes back to the personality of the fighters. Two of the Chinese ships ran away, and, although the others fought bravely, their strategy was inferior to the Japanese, and their formation was broken up. The supplies and ammunition furnished to the Chinese fleet were inferior, owing to the knavery of thievish contractors. Nor was the defeat, at the worst, conclusive. From all these circumstances the New York Recorder is tempted to wonder what would have been the result of the battle if the opposing forces had swopped fleets a month before it began.

To Prevent Drifting Sands.

Some years ago the Federal Government expended $60,000 in planting beach grass along the ocean side of the tip of Cape Cod in an effort to prevent that drifting inward of the beach sands which threatened Provincetown with entire destruction. But the work was undertaken upon too small a scale, and the inhabitants of the town did not realize that the growth of the grass would have to be fostered, so that most of it has perished and the advance of the sand drifts continues. The State of Massachusetts has, however, now taken the matter in hand, through its harbor and land commission, and Mr. Leonard W. Ross, of Boston, has been retained as advisory forester. Mr. Ross proposes to adopt expedients similar to those so successfully began more than a hundred years ago, to save lands on the shore of the Bay of Biscay, and expense will not be spared, for the harbor of Provincetown is the only one that affords shelter to mariners along many leagues of stormy coast. His method will be based upon that by which Nature itself once defended the point of the promontory. Her thick plantations of beach grass were backed by low forests of pitch pine, which were cut off for fuel by the early settlers. These will be renewed and, according to the Boston Transcript, a nursery has been already established for the propagation of the Scotch broom, Genista scoparia, which, with silver poplars, white willows and locusts and an undergrowth of smaller plants will be used to form windbreaks. Austrian and Scotch pines will be tried and also the marine pine, the alder, the European white birch, the hornbeam, the cockspur thorn and the tamarix.

Making Glass Eyes.

The processes used in manufacturing eyes for stuffed animals are far more simple than those employed in the manufacture of artificial human eyes. The skilled workman is provided merely with glass stuff of different colors and a blowpipe such as is commonly utilized by the glass blower.

He takes a piece of wire a few inches long, and with his blowpipe attaches to one end of it a small lump of black glass, revolving the extremity of the wire in the flame of the blowpipe until the bit of black glass has assumed the form of a round button. This is the pupil of the eye that is to be.

Having permitted it to cool, the workman next takes some transparent and colorless glass, like window glass, and manipulates it by means of the blowpipe, in the flame of which he causes the button to revolve. Thus is formed about the little black button a larger button of clear glass, which is destined to represent the iris or colored part of the eye surrounding the pupil.

But, as has been said, this glass is colorless. The color—yellow, brown, or of whatever tint—is applied afterward with a mineral pigment. This paint is put on the back of a button, which produces the effect desired when the eye is looked at from the front.

Naturally, some modifications of this method are required for indicating the eyes of other animals. For instance, the pupil of the tiger's eye is not round, but elongated, like any other cat's. Accordingly, the black button must be made of corresponding shape.

The eye of a living tiger is one of *the most beautiful in the world*. Its iris is yellow, with such wavy markings as may be discovered in the colored part of a human being's eye. These markings are imitated with much ingenuity by the workman who applies the paint.

No one can tell where the diamond goes to in combustion. Burn it, and it leaves no ash; the flame is exterior, like that of a cork, and when it has blazed itself out, there *remains not even so much as* would dust the antennæ of a butterfly.

WAR AGAINST INSECTS.

Secretary Morton Talks About the Work of His Department.

The compilation by Professor Panton, of the Ontario Agricultural College, of the figures concerning the annual loss from the work of destructive insects was discussed by Secretary Morton, of the Agricultural Department. He said:

These figures are mostly drawn from American sources and mainly from publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, and they serve a good purpose in directing attention to the necessity for active work on the part of *economic entomology*, but in one way they are somewhat misleading. The losses to individual farmers, and occasionally to the agricultural population of a more or less restricted portion of the country, are frequently very great, summed up in dollars and cents, yet the actual money loss to the agriculturists of the country at large is by no means expressed by these same figures, for the simple reason that the loss of a portion of the crop means an increased price for the remainder. We may express the loss from insects in terms of bushels of produce, but in turning it into money value this factor of *increased price* must not be overlooked.

The expenditure of $3 an acre, following the latest methods ascertained by the entomologists, will keep the orchard healthy. The work of the division of entomology during the last few months on the cotton boll weevil in Southern Texas will result next year in the saving of many thousands of dollars to cotton planters in that section, if the recommendations are followed.

These instances are new and are simply examples of saving work which is going on from year to year. It is probable that in the aggregate *they result in* the saving of even greater sums than do the much rarer but more striking instances, such as the introduction by the Department of the Australian lady bird into California, by which the entire citrus industry of that State was saved from destruction.

Not a small item in the total value to be accredited to the entomological work of the Department is the exposure of "fake" remedies. Only the present season the entomologist has shown that a tree inoculating company in the New England States, which claimed to be able to inoculate trees against the ravages of leaf *feeding insects*, had been basing its claims upon the disguised application of a method which was proved to be totally inefficacious fifty years ago.

Incidentally, and, although not pertaining strictly to agricultural interests, I might mention that the application of a remedy against mosquitoes, first practically used by our Mr. Howard and recommended in his publication during the past year or two, has resulted, in two instances at least, in rendering habitable large sections near Long Island Sound, and in so greatly increasing the value of real estate that the owners have made large sums of money as a direct result.

Music By the Ton.

It requires more force to sound a note gently on the piano than to lift the lid of a kettle. A German composer has figured that the minimum pressure of the finger, playing pianissimo, is equal to 110 grammes—a quarter of a pound. Few kettle lids weigh more than two ounces.

The German's calculations are easy to verify if one takes a small handful of coins and piles them on a key of the piano. When a sufficient quantity is piled on to make a note sound they may then be weighed and these figures will be found to be true.

If the pianist is playing fortissimo a much greater force is needed. At times a force of six pounds is thrown upon a single key to produce a solitary effect. With chords the force is generally spread over the various notes sounded simultaneously, though a greater output of force is undoubtedly expended. This is what gives pianists the wonderful strength in their fingers that is often commented on. A story used to be told of Paderewski that he could crack a pane of French plate glass half an inch thick merely by placing one hand upon it, as if upon a piano keyboard and striking it sharply with his middle finger.

Chopin's last study in C minor has a passage which takes two minutes and five seconds to play. The total pressure brought to bear on this, it is estimated, is equal to three full tons. The average "tonnage" of an hour's piano playing of Chopin's music varies from twelve to eighty-four tons. Wagner has not yet been calculated along these lines.

World's Greatest Eaters.

The Koreans are the greatest eaters in the world, their motto undoubtedly being, "We live to eat." The average Korean eats everything he can get his teeth on and he will take a dozen meals a day if afforded the opportunity. He is by no means particular as to the manner in which his food is served. Raw fish is a common article of diet in that country and slices of uncooked white trout are considered very toothsome by these peculiar people. European travelers who have tested the quality of this food state that it is not at all repulsive after the first mouthful has been masticated. The Korean fisherman, before going out to make a catch, provides himself with a bottle of pepper sauce and when hungry will take a fish from the hook as soon as caught, scrape off the scales and sprinkling a quantity of the peppery compound over it devour it with the greatest gusto. They are great lovers of chicken, but consider that the only necessary preparation is to strip the feathers from the fowl and without drawing it put it into an oven to bake. In some cases they will not take the trouble to pick it, but serve it baked in its natural state, feathers and all.

Suicides of Europe.

Germany leads the suicide list of Europe with 2.71 a year out of each 10,000 inhabitants. In the German army, however, the ratio rises to 6.33 out of every 10,000. Austria has only 1.63 suicides out of 10,000 people, while in her army she has twice the suicide death rate of any other European country—12.53.

The happy inhabitants of sunny Italy seldom commit suicide. Less than one person in every 20,000 Italians dies in this manner. The army of Italy has 4.07 deaths by suicide out of every 10,000.

Spain and Russia, both in their armies and in their civil life, have the smallest number of deaths from suicide, so it is not, therefore possible to explain these figures by any comparison between the Latin and Slavonic races.

THE LARGEST TELESCOPE.

A Remarkable Lens Made by an American Firm.

The Clarks have accomplished what has long been regarded as an impossible thing and one which no European manufacturer of lenses could be induced to attempt. This is the making of a perfect lens of more than *three feet across the face*. No one but the American manufacturer ever thought of exceeding the twenty-six inch lenses which are in use at several observatories on both continents, one at the Naval Observatory at Washington, through which Mr. Hall discovered the long-sought satellites of Mars and many double stars. The highest power was supposed to be reached when the Lick telescope in California was put up with a thirty-six inch lens. The difficulties to be met in the production of a perfectly clear lens of great size are so many that European observers who have wanted anything above twenty-six inch lens have had to take to the reflecting telescope, which has a conclave mirror. It requires, of course, a much larger reflecting telescope to *get the* same amount of light and the same magnitude of objects.

The making of this 41½ inch lens is regarded as the crowning work of Mr. Alvah Clark's life. It is probable no larger lens will ever be made. Under existing conditions a larger telescope than the Yerkes—the telescope of the Chicago University Observatory, for which the lens is made—would be of no great value. To increase the magnifying power is at the same time to increase the obstructions to clear vision. When the *object* is magnified the atmospheric agitation is increased to such a degree that distinctness is virtually sacrificed when the object glass is larger than 41½ inches. It is doubtful if the Yerkes will be any more useful than the Lick. Some day it may be possible to remove the obstacles to clearness in the case of a powerful lens, though the only reason for suggesting it is that Professor Tyndall was able to construct a glass by which the blue of the atmosphere was dissipated in looking through a deep space.

If the Yerkes glass answers expectations it will enable an experienced observer to catch occasional glimpses of the Mars canals, which, though drawn so firmly on the Vatican maps, are vague and wavering, and almost imaginary through any glass. They can be seen at all only by the trained observer. The great telescope will be most useful in the study of double stars, which is now a matter of special interest to many observers.

DEATH VALLEY.

Stories of the Noted Region in Southern California.

Mr. Edward Thompson, of Santa Barbara, Cal., who is now in this city, says that one of the last authentic attempts to cross Death Valley was made by a party of prospectors, with a wagon train, in 1854. The story of this wagon train and the horrors of Death Valley has been told many times and in many ways. But it is doubtful if anything which has yet been printed tells half the story of the journey. The remains of this train are yet to be seen in Musquite Valley, one of the canons of Death Valley. The last of the party perished here while trying to make Towns Pass and Tule Canon with his burden of dead bodies, the remains of his companions who had perished one by one during the journey across the desert. Mr. Thompson and the party accompanied by him found the wagon beds, tires and other remains of the trains.

A party of Mormons tried to cross the valley a year or so before that. Only one of the party lived to tell the tale. He escaped most miraculously. He managed to save his gun, but found on reaching a land where he could sit down and breathe that the sight had been lost. He looked around for something out of which to make another sight, and noticed that the rock on which he was sitting was filled with a soft, metal like substance. He carved out a bit of this and made a gun sight with it. He then made his way to Los Angeles, shooting game to live upon on the way. In Los Angeles a man saw the strange gunsight and asked where he got it. He told. "Why, you fool," said the man, "that sight is of pure gold. The rock you sat upon would make you rich for life." A party was organized and tried to locate the rock, but they suffered much and could not find it. The spot, which was not found, has been called the "Lost Sight Mine." Mr. Thompson has some little hope of finding this rock. If he does, he will be repaid for all his trouble.

It is said that an army captain coming upon Death Valley from the Arizona side and not recognizing it, ordered his men to cross. The distance looked to be not more than a mile. An Indian refused to cross and said that it was the Valley of Death. Two scouts were picked out to lead the way. They did not want to go, but were forced by pointed muskets. They had not gone more than 500 feet before one of them fell dead. The other started back on a run. When he reached the party blood was gushing from his mouth and nostrils. He did not die, but was a maniac for life. These are all stories told by Mr. Thompson in explanation of the dangers of Death Valley. He expects to return from the Valley in October. He will then return to New York and prepare his stuff for print.